

Herald Tribune

مكمن النهر

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,671

PARIS, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1975

Established 1887

Red Forces Take Ninth Province, Circle Hué

SAIGON, March 23 (AP)—North Vietnamese troops today took the former imperial city of Hué after capturing another province farther to the north yesterday.

North Vietnamese troops entered the deserted city of Hué and cut it off by overland route, apparent preparation for a major attack that could occur any day, field reports said.

Yesterday Communist-led troops seized the highest guns in their arsenal, the former imperial city of Hué, from the South Vietnamese, shifting control of the Central Highlands and putting them in a position to cut the country in two.

The fall of Quang Duc gave the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong command of a large swath of territory from Kontum in the north to Hué, 200 miles southward, through Phuoc Long Province to within 50 miles of Saigon.

Old Strategy
From there they could launch a drive eastward to the South China Sea, a strategy they have used for decades.

Today thousands of refugees fled southward from Hué were reported caught in the middle of fighting between North and South Vietnamese forces. Reports from Danang said that North Vietnamese forces cut off Highway 1 at Da Nang and seized the first of three mountain passes on the road leading southward to Danang.

Reports said civil servants were ousted from Quang Duc before the final assault, but a Saigon command spokesman said the city was not known to have been taken.

Thousands of other refugees fled from the western Central Highlands.

South of Quang Duc, Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces closed in from three sides. Hué, the Saigon command said, is a "strategic position" held by 300 government troops.

Military sources said the Communist-led troops were preparing a final drive on Hué. Most of 200,000 inhabitants have fled and official sources say the Communist intends to cede it to the South.

Soviet Artillery
The military command said North Vietnamese forces fell after three days of fighting. The Saigon command said the 1973 cease-fire agreement on South Vietnam has no imperative in view of the Communist offensive.

The fall of Quang Duc leaves Saigon government in control of only two provinces in the north—Lam Dong and Tuy—plus provinces along the central coast.

Control of the western Highlands also gives the North Vietnamese access to a network of roads on Page 2, Col. 6.



Continuing to flee—Civilian trucks and buses, army trucks and armored units seen from a South Vietnamese government helicopter as they fled Central Highlands to coast.

2 Planes Are Struck

Rockets Halt Phnom Penh Airlift

By David A. Andelman

PHNOM PENH, March 23 (AP)—The U.S. airlift of food, medicine and ammunition—the only supply link to Cambodia's capital—has been suspended until the military situation near the airport improves.

The suspension, disclosed today by a U.S. Embassy official, was a "mutual decision of all sides," including U.S. officials, the civilian flight crews and the private airlift companies involved.

The suspension began yesterday after enemy rockets struck two planes. Last night, a C-130 transport was repaired and was flown to an air base in Thailand. And, today, a C-130 was patched up and returned to its base in Saigon.

The suspension was expected to continue at least through tomorrow, when a major "ambush" operation is expected to begin northeast of the base of Phnom Penh, where the Khmer Rouge insurgents have been launching rockets at the airport. Each day that the suspension continues eats heavily into the stocks of rice, military and civilian petroleum and ammunition that have been accumulated against just this eventuality.

2-Week Supply
There is not believed to be more than a two-week supply in the country without further rationing, although U.S. officials will not divulge the size of the stocks.

An American official noted yesterday that, after previous close calls, some of the civilian pilots who fly the airlift planes have expressed concern over their safety.

The airlift itself is technically a civilian operation undertaken by private carriers—Gulf Air from Utaqao Air Base in Thailand and Flying Tiger, Transcontinental and Airways International from Saigon.

The Bird Air operation consists of borrowed Air Force C-130 planes with their Air Force insignias painted out. The other planes are all owned by the individual companies. Most are being flown by former Air Force pilots.

Airlift Alternatives
There are alternatives to the present airlift—airdrops of supplies without the planes having to land and the use of Air Force planes and personnel. But U.S. Embassy officials refused to discuss them.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 5

cluding U.S. officials, the civilian flight crews and the private airlift companies involved.

The suspension began yesterday after enemy rockets struck two planes. Last night, a C-130 transport was repaired and was flown to an air base in Thailand. And, today, a C-130 was patched up and returned to its base in Saigon.

The suspension was expected to continue at least through tomorrow, when a major "ambush" operation is expected to begin northeast of the base of Phnom Penh, where the Khmer Rouge insurgents have been launching rockets at the airport. Each day that the suspension continues eats heavily into the stocks of rice, military and civilian petroleum and ammunition that have been accumulated against just this eventuality.

2-Week Supply
There is not believed to be more than a two-week supply in the country without further rationing, although U.S. officials will not divulge the size of the stocks.

An American official noted yesterday that, after previous close calls, some of the civilian pilots who fly the airlift planes have expressed concern over their safety.

The airlift itself is technically a civilian operation undertaken by private carriers—Gulf Air from Utaqao Air Base in Thailand and Flying Tiger, Transcontinental and Airways International from Saigon.

The Bird Air operation consists of borrowed Air Force C-130 planes with their Air Force insignias painted out. The other planes are all owned by the individual companies. Most are being flown by former Air Force pilots.

Airlift Alternatives
There are alternatives to the present airlift—airdrops of supplies without the planes having to land and the use of Air Force planes and personnel. But U.S. Embassy officials refused to discuss them.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 5

Lon Nol Reportedly Packed, Prepared to Flee Cambodia

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH, March 23 (AP)—President Lon Nol, whose removal has been urged here and in Washington as a step toward ending the war, has packed his belongings and obtained passports for himself and his family, reliable sources at the presidential palace reported yesterday.

The sources said that Marshal Lon Nol had told his aides that his departure "will depend on the situation."

Despite the deteriorating military situation and the possibility of an arms cutoff by the United States, he has apparently made no final decision, although he has evidently prepared for any eventuality.

The Americans have tried unsuccessfully in the past to ease him aside and it has been assumed that he will not leave voluntarily. The questions being asked now are who will give Marshal

Lon Nol the necessary push and whether it will be too late to make any difference.

Most observers, including the Americans, regard the Phnom Penh government's position as virtually hopeless and believe that the best possible result that can be arranged is to negotiate an orderly and humane surrender to the Communist-led insurgents.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 5

Lon Nol the necessary push and whether it will be too late to make any difference.

Most observers, including the Americans, regard the Phnom Penh government's position as virtually hopeless and believe that the best possible result that can be arranged is to negotiate an orderly and humane surrender to the Communist-led insurgents.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 5

Kurdish Leader Barzani Seeks Asylum in U.S.

By Jim Hoagland

AJ OMARAN, Iraqi Kurdistan, March 23 (AP)—The 14-year-old Kurdish leader in Iraq is seeking and Gen. Mulla Mustafa Barzani, the Kurdish nationalist leader, has appealed to the United States to grant him asylum.

Kurdish soldiers have begun using their weapons and are fighting thousands of civilians fleeing into Iraq to escape a new Iraqi Army onslaught due to begin April 1.

Rightly clad, wearing a military uniform, Barzani is making a 10 to 15 day journey across snow-capped mountain slopes from Iraqi Kurdistan.

Behind them they are leaving destruction and desolation in the Kurdish homeland that Gen. Barzani, long the Middle East's legendary guerrilla commander, has struggled to make independent from Arab control.

After villages stand deserted some have been shattered by bombing this month. Barzani's regional government has ceased to exist. Armed, he is allegedly wandering along main roads of eastern Kur-



Gen. Barzani has ordered his forces to wait for clear orders from a command that has become a hostage of events beyond its control.

Food is scarce. Last year's crops were destroyed by Iraqi bombing. Iranian soldiers are removing food that Iran had sent into Kurdistan and famine is a danger for the 1 million civilians likely to be trapped inside the Kurdish enclave after the April 1 deadline for evacuation.

Gen. Barzani has ordered his forces to wait for clear orders from a command that has become a hostage of events beyond its control.

"The future is not bright for us. On one side the enemy has all the advantages and the support of the Russians and on the other side we are all alone with no friends. I think dark times are coming."

—GEN. BARZANI

Pesh Marga military units to halt all fighting, evidently in the face of an Iranian threat to send troops into Kurdistan to halt any renewed fighting that would upset the border agreement signed by Iran and Iraq in Algiers March 6.

That agreement put an end to the Iranian military support for the Kurds in the bloody fighting that has raged over the mountains of northeast Iraq for the last year, since Gen. Barzani re-

sumed the intermittent war he has carried on against Baghdad since 1961.

"We are defenseless now before a war of genocide," Gen. Barzani said in the first interview he has granted since Iran halted aid and arranged a limited cease-fire that began March 13. "Fighting would probably be useless. We need help, humanitarian and political, from the major powers and especially from the United States, to prevent genocide."

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3

sumed the intermittent war he has carried on against Baghdad since 1961.

"We are defenseless now before a war of genocide," Gen. Barzani said in the first interview he has granted since Iran halted aid and arranged a limited cease-fire that began March 13. "Fighting would probably be useless. We need help, humanitarian and political, from the major powers and especially from the United States, to prevent genocide."

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3

sumed the intermittent war he has carried on against Baghdad since 1961.

"We are defenseless now before a war of genocide," Gen. Barzani said in the first interview he has granted since Iran halted aid and arranged a limited cease-fire that began March 13. "Fighting would probably be useless. We need help, humanitarian and political, from the major powers and especially from the United States, to prevent genocide."

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3

sumed the intermittent war he has carried on against Baghdad since 1961.

"We are defenseless now before a war of genocide," Gen. Barzani said in the first interview he has granted since Iran halted aid and arranged a limited cease-fire that began March 13. "Fighting would probably be useless. We need help, humanitarian and political, from the major powers and especially from the United States, to prevent genocide."

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3

Kissinger Heads Home After Collapse of Talks

Regards New Geneva Move As Inevitable

By Bernard Gwertzman

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger returned to Washington today, convinced that his step-by-step approach to a Middle East settlement has been shattered by the failure to achieve a new Egyptian-Israeli accord and that a return to the Geneva conference table now seems inevitable.

Mr. Kissinger announced last night in Jerusalem that he was suspending his current efforts to achieve a new disengagement agreement because of "irreconcilable" differences between the two sides.

The announcement followed a final series of meetings between Mr. Kissinger and Israeli leaders in which he failed to get from them a compromise that was needed to keep the talks alive.

Earlier, Egypt had also refused to modify its position on crucial questions.

No Public Blame
Aboard the Air Force jet traveling from Israel to the United States, with a fueling stopover here, newsmen were told today that Mr. Kissinger refused to pin the blame publicly for the collapse of his latest "shuttle diplomacy" on either Israel or Egypt.

He was said to believe both sides found themselves for political reasons unable to make the kind of major compromise needed to prevent a deadlock.

But privately, as he headed home to report to President Ford, Mr. Kissinger seemed upset by what he regarded as a short-sighted attitude by Israel in not taking a more flexible approach.

He is known to think that Israel's interests would have been better served by making the compromise that he thought was possible than in having to deal with the Arabs as a body at Geneva now that step-by-step "shuttle" seems out of the question.

Mr. Kissinger seemed to see this round of talks as a "burning point" in which an accord would have opened the way to a serious move toward peace. Now, he is troubled about the future and he sees the whole framework of American foreign policy in difficulty around the world.

At Ben-Gurion Airport, before his departure, several high-ranking Israeli officials said they expected Mr. Kissinger, after a few weeks in Washington, to come back to the area in another effort to conclude the second-stage Sinai agreement.

But in his own farewell statement, the secretary of state indicated otherwise.

He said this was "a sad day for America, which has invested much hope and faith. We know it is a sad day also for Israel, which needs and wants peace so badly."

He said that the effort for peace cannot be abandoned but "we will now have to look for different methods and new forums."

No Alternative
This seemed—as did his formal statement last night calling for a period of reflection—to leave open various options for the future. In fact, however, newsmen were told that Mr. Kissinger sees no alternative to agreeing with the Soviet Union and summoning a new Geneva Middle East peace conference in the next few months.

For many months, the United States has resisted Soviet proposals that the United States and Russia, the two co-chairmen, convene a meeting. The American argument was that more could be accomplished in stages between Israel and individual Arab states than at a big conference

dictated otherwise. He said this was "a sad day for America, which has invested much hope and faith. We know it is a sad day also for Israel, which needs and wants peace so badly."

He said that the effort for peace cannot be abandoned but "we will now have to look for different methods and new forums."

No Alternative
This seemed—as did his formal statement last night calling for a period of reflection—to leave open various options for the future. In fact, however, newsmen were told that Mr. Kissinger sees no alternative to agreeing with the Soviet Union and summoning a new Geneva Middle East peace conference in the next few months.

For many months, the United States has resisted Soviet proposals that the United States and Russia, the two co-chairmen, convene a meeting. The American argument was that more could be accomplished in stages between Israel and individual Arab states than at a big conference

dictated otherwise. He said this was "a sad day for America, which has invested much hope and faith. We know it is a sad day also for Israel, which needs and wants peace so badly."

He said that the effort for peace cannot be abandoned but "we will now have to look for different methods and new forums."

No Alternative
This seemed—as did his formal statement last night calling for a period of reflection—to leave open various options for the future. In fact, however, newsmen were told that Mr. Kissinger sees no alternative to agreeing with the Soviet Union and summoning a new Geneva Middle East peace conference in the next few months.

For many months, the United States has resisted Soviet proposals that the United States and Russia, the two co-chairmen, convene a meeting. The American argument was that more could be accomplished in stages between Israel and individual Arab states than at a big conference

dictated otherwise. He said this was "a sad day for America, which has invested much hope and faith. We know it is a sad day also for Israel, which needs and wants peace so badly."

He said that the effort for peace cannot be abandoned but "we will now have to look for different methods and new forums."

No Alternative
This seemed—as did his formal statement last night calling for a period of reflection—to leave open various options for the future. In fact, however, newsmen were told that Mr. Kissinger sees no alternative to agreeing with the Soviet Union and summoning a new Geneva Middle East peace conference in the next few months.

For many months, the United States has resisted Soviet proposals that the United States and Russia, the two co-chairmen, convene a meeting. The American argument was that more could be accomplished in stages between Israel and individual Arab states than at a big conference



"A SAD DAY"—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, with Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin, at Tel Aviv airport yesterday as he left for Washington after suspending his mission. Mr. Kissinger said, "This is a sad day for America, which has invested much hope and faith. We know it is a sad day also for Israel, which needs and wants peace."

His own mood, after the abrupt breakdown in the talks, perhaps his most serious negotiating setback, was sober and serious. At Ben-Gurion Airport, his voice cracked as he lamented the failure to achieve an agreement. He was fearful that American influence in the Arab world may go into a decline. The Egyptians, for instance, did not want him to stop in Aswan on his way home today.

For Mr. Kissinger personally, the suspension of the two-week talks—described candidly to newsmen today as a "failure"—meant a new approach other than the step-by-step policy that had brought about initial Arab-Israeli accords last year must be sought.

At Ben-Gurion Airport, before his departure, several high-ranking Israeli officials said they expected Mr. Kissinger, after a few weeks in Washington, to come back to the area in another effort to conclude the second-stage Sinai agreement.

But in his own farewell statement, the secretary of state indicated otherwise.

He said this was "a sad day for America, which has invested much hope and faith. We know it is a sad day also for Israel, which needs and wants peace so badly."

He said that the effort for peace cannot be abandoned but "we will now have to look for different methods and new forums."

No Alternative
This seemed—as did his formal statement last night calling for a period of reflection—to leave open various options for the future. In fact, however, newsmen were told that Mr. Kissinger sees no alternative to agreeing with the Soviet Union and summoning a new Geneva Middle East peace conference in the next few months.

For many months, the United States has resisted Soviet proposals that the United States and Russia, the two co-chairmen, convene a meeting. The American argument was that more could be accomplished in stages between Israel and individual Arab states than at a big conference

dictated otherwise. He said this was "a sad day for America, which has invested much hope and faith. We know it is a sad day also for Israel, which needs and wants peace so badly."

He said that the effort for peace cannot be abandoned but "we will now have to look for different methods and new forums."

No Alternative
This seemed—as did his formal statement last night calling for a period of reflection—to leave open various options for the future. In fact, however, newsmen were told that Mr. Kissinger sees no alternative to agreeing with the Soviet Union and summoning a new Geneva Middle East peace conference in the next few months.

For many months, the United States has resisted Soviet proposals that the United States and Russia, the two co-chairmen, convene a meeting. The American argument was that more could be accomplished in stages between Israel and individual Arab states than at a big conference

dictated otherwise. He said this was "a sad day for America, which has invested much hope and faith. We know it is a sad day also for Israel, which needs and wants peace so badly."

He said that the effort for peace cannot be abandoned but "we will now have to look for different methods and new forums."

No Alternative
This seemed—as did his formal statement last night calling for a period of reflection—to leave open various options for the future. In fact, however, newsmen were told that Mr. Kissinger sees no alternative to agreeing with the Soviet Union and summoning a new Geneva Middle East peace conference in the next few months.

For many months, the United States has resisted Soviet proposals that the United States and Russia, the two co-chairmen, convene a meeting. The American argument was that more could be accomplished in stages between Israel and individual Arab states than at a big conference

dictated otherwise. He said this was "a sad day for America, which has invested much hope and faith. We know it is a sad day also for Israel, which needs and wants peace so badly."

He said that the effort for peace cannot be abandoned but "we will now have to look for different methods and new forums."

No Alternative
This seemed—as did his formal statement last night calling for a period of reflection—to leave open various options for the future. In fact, however, newsmen were told that Mr. Kissinger sees no alternative to agreeing with the Soviet Union and summoning a new Geneva Middle East peace conference in the next few months.

For many months, the United States has resisted Soviet proposals that the United States and Russia, the two co-chairmen, convene a meeting. The American argument was that more could be accomplished in stages between Israel and individual Arab states than at a big conference

dictated otherwise. He said this was "a sad day for America, which has invested much hope and faith. We know it is a sad day also for Israel, which needs and wants peace so badly."

He said that the effort for peace cannot be abandoned but "we will now have to look for different methods and new forums."

dictated otherwise. He said this was "a sad day for America, which has invested much hope and faith. We know it is a sad day also for Israel, which needs and wants peace so badly."

He said that the effort for peace cannot be abandoned but "we will now have to look for different methods and new forums."

No Alternative
This seemed—as did his formal statement last night calling for a period of reflection—to leave open various options for the future. In fact, however, newsmen were told that Mr. Kissinger sees no alternative to agreeing with the Soviet Union and summoning a new Geneva Middle East peace conference in the next few months.

For many months, the United States has resisted Soviet proposals that the United States and Russia, the two co-chairmen, convene a meeting. The American argument was that more could be accomplished in stages between Israel and individual Arab states than at a big conference

dictated otherwise. He said this was "a sad day for America, which has invested much hope and faith. We know it is a sad day also for Israel, which needs and wants peace so badly."

He said that the effort for peace cannot be abandoned but "we will now have to look for different methods and new forums."

No Alternative
This seemed—as did his formal statement last night calling for a period of reflection—to leave open various options for the future. In fact, however, newsmen were told that Mr. Kissinger sees no alternative to agreeing with the Soviet Union and summoning a new Geneva Middle East peace conference in the next few months.

For many months, the United States has resisted Soviet proposals that the United States and Russia, the two co-chairmen, convene a meeting. The American argument was that more could be accomplished in stages between Israel and individual Arab states than at a big conference

dictated otherwise. He said this was "a sad day for America, which has invested much hope and faith. We know it is a sad day also for Israel, which needs and wants peace so badly."

He said that the effort for peace cannot be abandoned but "we will now have to look for different methods and new forums."

No Alternative
This seemed—as did his formal statement last night calling for a period of reflection—to leave open various options for the future. In fact, however, newsmen were told that Mr. Kissinger sees no alternative to agreeing with the Soviet Union and summoning a new Geneva Middle East peace conference in the next few months.

For many months, the United States has resisted Soviet proposals that the United States and Russia, the two co-chairmen, convene a meeting. The American argument was that more could be accomplished in stages between Israel and individual Arab states than at a big conference

dictated otherwise. He said this was "a sad day for America, which has invested much hope and faith. We know it is a sad day also for Israel, which needs and wants peace so badly."

He said that the effort for peace cannot be abandoned but "we will now have to look for different methods and new forums."

No Alternative
This seemed—as did his formal statement last night calling for a period of reflection—to leave open various options for the future. In fact, however, newsmen were told that Mr. Kissinger sees no alternative to agreeing with the Soviet Union and summoning a new Geneva Middle East peace conference in the next few months.

For many months, the United States has resisted Soviet proposals that the United States and Russia, the two co-chairmen, convene a meeting. The American argument was that more could be accomplished in stages between Israel and individual Arab states than at a big conference

dictated otherwise. He said this was "a sad day for America, which has invested much hope and faith. We know it is a sad day also for Israel, which needs and wants peace so badly."

He said that the effort for peace cannot be abandoned but "we will now have to look for different methods and new forums."

No Alternative
This seemed—as did his formal statement last night calling for a period of reflection—to leave open various options for the future. In fact, however, newsmen were told that Mr. Kissinger sees no alternative to agreeing with the Soviet Union and summoning a new Geneva Middle East peace conference in the next few months.

For many months, the United States has resisted Soviet proposals that the United States and Russia, the two co-chairmen, convene a meeting. The American argument was that more could be accomplished in stages between Israel and individual Arab states than at a big conference

dictated otherwise. He said this was "a sad day for America, which has invested much hope and faith. We know it is a sad day also for Israel, which needs and wants peace so badly."

He said that the effort for peace cannot be abandoned but "we will now have to look for different methods and new forums."

dictated otherwise. He said this was "a sad day for America, which has invested much hope and faith. We know it is a sad day also for Israel, which needs and wants peace so badly."

He said that the effort for peace cannot be abandoned but "we will now have to look for different methods and new forums."

No Alternative
This seemed—as did his formal statement last night calling for a period of reflection—to leave open various options for the future. In fact, however, newsmen were told that Mr. Kissinger sees no alternative to agreeing with the Soviet Union and summoning a new Geneva Middle East peace conference in the next few months.

For many months, the United States has resisted Soviet proposals that the United States and Russia, the two co-chairmen, convene a meeting. The American argument was that more could be accomplished in stages between Israel and individual Arab states than at a big conference

dictated otherwise. He said this was "a sad day for America, which has invested much hope and faith. We know it is a sad day also for Israel, which needs and wants peace so badly."

He said that the effort for peace cannot be abandoned but "we will now have to look for different methods and new forums."

No Alternative
This seemed—as did his formal statement last night calling for a period of reflection—to leave open various options for the future. In fact, however, newsmen were told that Mr. Kissinger sees no alternative to agreeing with the Soviet Union and summoning a new Geneva Middle

Exiles Said to Plot Portugal Coup

Lisbon Says Guerrilla Group Operates From Inside Spain

LISBON, March 23 (AP).—Spain is sheltering a "highly dangerous" rightist guerrilla organization dedicated to trying to overthrow Portugal's revolutionary government, high military authorities said today.

Egypt Sees Possibility of New Conflict

(Continued from Page 1) States has learned the lesson and that, in its future moves in the Middle East, it will not allow itself to become a prisoner of Israeli actions despite the fact that Israel and its people are fully dependent on the United States for their economic, military and political survival.

Anti-U.S. Reaction

BEIRUT, March 23 (AP).—The collapse of the peace mission spurred a wave of anti-Americanism today in the Arab press. But beside the anger and disappointments there was the apparent satisfaction of the so-called "rejection front" led by Libya, Iraq, Syria and the Palestinian guerrilla movement. A pro-Palestinian newspaper, Al-Moharrir, termed the development a "blissful failure," because "at least Egypt will now be able to return to the Arab fold."

Kissinger Returning

(Continued from Page 1) fields in an enclave within Israeli-controlled territory. Mr. Sadat insisted on the complete passes and complete access to the oil fields and refused to allow his stand yesterday when Mr. Kissinger made a final effort to find a solution and contacted him by cable.

The Egyptians, while rolling out nonbelligerency, which includes economic and diplomatic aspects for ending the war between Israel and Egypt, had offered a package of proposals for insuring Israeli military security during a new disengagement.

These included a statement with regard to nonbelligerency in which they would say that conflicts should be settled by negotiations and not by force; no recourse to force during the life of the agreement and reaffirmation of the cease-fire prohibition against military force until there was another accord.

The Egyptians had also agreed to renew the United Nations force on a yearly instead of a six-month basis and to pledge ahead of time that they would go along with the renewals and not make an issue every 12 months.

Mr. Sadat was also reported to have offered an unspecified easing of the economic boycott and some other actions that would not be made public. Israel said these did not merit giving up the passes and oil fields.

Palestinians Report Raid by Israeli Patrol

BEIRUT, March 23 (AP).—Palestinian guerrillas clashed with an Israeli patrol in southern Lebanon and engaged in an artillery duel across the border for several hours today, guerrilla officials said.

The Palestinian news agency, Wafa, without claiming Israeli casualties, said that one guerrilla was missing and two were wounded. The agency gave no estimate of the size of the Israeli patrol, which, Wafa said, moved toward the Lebanese village of Kfar Chouba, at midday as Israeli artillery opened fire on a nearby road.

WALLY FINDLAY Galleries International

new york - chicago - palm beach - hollywood

EXHIBITION

MEN IN ART

march 5 - april 6

Impressionists, post-impressionists
Tel. 225-7074
Mon. thru Sat. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.

Wally Findlay George V

G. ROCHER - SIMBARI

GARCIA-FONTS

directrice: Poucette

Hôtel George V - 225.35.30

31, av. George V - Paris 8^e

daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.
sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

مكتبة الفن الحديث

ment. He called on the nation to be alert against the threat.

(In Madrid, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said he could not comment on the Portuguese statement because it had not been received through official channels, United Press International reported. The Spanish official said that Spain has twice declared its strict policy of non-interference in Portuguese affairs the last time on March 11, when rightists failed in a coup attempt in Portugal.)

(Spain's declaration on March 11 rejected as unfounded some reports that implied Spanish involvement in Portuguese events, UPI said.)

The Portuguese charge today was made on a special nationwide television broadcast by Col. Eurico Corvo, chief of staff for Portugal's northern military region, in the presence of Information Minister Jorge Jesusino, other officers of the armed forces and newsmen.

No Direct Accusation

The colonel did not directly accuse the Spanish government of knowledge of the rightist guerrilla organization, which he said calls itself the Portuguese Liberation Army (ELP).

But he said that the Lisbon government would make detailed facts available through proper channels.

Col. Corvo said that the ELP was behind transmissions by clandestine radio from Spain. He said it had a program of terrorism, kidnapping and assassinations.

The Portuguese official said that the last known meeting of the ELP took place on March 10 in Salamanca, Spain.

Coalition Problems

LISBON, March 23 (Reuters).—Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves met with the military's Revolutionary Council today to discuss apparent difficulties in forming a new provisional government that would be further to the left.

After 10 days of intensive consultations, the trouble centered on the attitudes of the Socialists and the center-left Popular Democratic party (PPD), which have belonged to the government coalition since it was formed in May, following the April coup.

In the last few days, both have made veiled threats to withdraw from the government to protest the installation of a Revolutionary Council with powers to override the government.

The Socialists and the Popular Democrats have found themselves isolated by the abortive rightist uprising of March 11. That unsuccessful coup was followed by a ban on the Christian Democratic party and the near-disintegration of the Center Democratic party.

Leader's Warning

Francisco Carneiro, secretary-general of the Popular Democratic party, said during the weekend that it was inconceivable that the constituent assembly to be elected next month should be subject to any kind of leadership not deriving from a popular vote.

In a clear reference to the military's Revolutionary Council, Mr. Carneiro said: "We cannot consent to exchange a true pluralist democracy for any kind of authoritarian regime."

Yesterday the military leadership added four more military men to the Revolutionary Council, bringing to 23 the number of members.

If the Popular Democrats pull out of the government, they could well be followed by the Socialists. Both parties' withdrawal would leave a government composed of leftist military men, Communists and the Revolutionary Council.

Seven persons were slightly injured Friday night in street fighting in Oporto between supporters of the Communists and Popular Democrats. Two Popular Democratic party offices in the northern city were later destroyed by unidentified demonstrators.

Pope Pessimistic On Prospects for Peace in World

VATICAN CITY, March 23 (UPI).—The Pope in a Palm Sunday blessing today exhorted all Christians to cling to the symbol of the olive branch but warned that, despite all hopes, "peace is not on the horizon of the world."

The Pontiff, opening Holy Week in this Holy Year, spoke at a cold, windy and rainy mass in St. Peter's Square. He appealed to youth to restore brotherhood and love to a world best with crises.

Later from his study window, the 79-year-old Roman Catholic leader addressed tens of thousands in the square and said that the Palm Sunday ceremony of blessing olive branches "brings to our mind... [that] there is no peace in many areas of the world today."

The Pontiff did not mention specifically the failure of the Middle East peace mission of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger nor the intensified fighting in Southeast Asia, but Vatican sources said he was referring to both developments.



DOUBLE DUTY—Phnom Penh residents filling emptied rice sacks, brought in by the U.S. airlift, with sand to be used to protect their homes against incoming rocket fire.

Barzani Seeks Asylum in U.S. As Kurd Revolt Falls Apart

(Continued from Page 1) ready to take sanctuary in Iran with his family and top aides in the next few days, repeatedly stressed his concern that the Iraqis would take reprisals against civilians for the heavy casualties they have suffered in the rebellion. The Kurds claim to have killed and wounded 30,000 Iraqi soldiers in the last year, while losing only 2,000 troops.

He specifically asked the United States, which he has frequently praised and asked to help in his struggle against the Russian-backed government in Baghdad, to intervene and arrange an extension of the cease-fire, at least until the end of April, to enable civilians to get to Iran.

"If it is possible, we need American protection in our land" through either "diplomatic pressure or direct aid," Gen. Barzani said. "But if the genocide is permitted to happen, then we would be obliged to seek refuge, particularly in the United States."

Urgent Evacuation

Gen. Barzani said the Kurds urgently need help in trying to evacuate 500,000 civilians from front-line areas and along likely invasion routes that "would expose them to genocide." The million who will stay behind are in remote mountain villages.

About half of the prospective exiles are already clustered in the Badinan-Amadia staging area near the Turkish frontier. Turkey is refusing to open its border to the refugees, forcing them to walk 100 to 150 miles on mountain dirt tracks blocked in many places by the snow.

Iran has said it would seal its 300-mile border with Kurdistan on April 1. More than 150,000 Kurds have escaped to camps in Iran in the last year and, since the Iraqis launched a fierce seven-day offensive hours after the signing of the March 6 agreement, the stream of refugees fleeing into Iran has swollen to as many as 4,000 a day.

Kurdish doctors report that some civilians have already died from exposure and starvation. A small graveyard has been established near the border crossing. Gen. Barzani declined to say Wednesday night that he was

Bouteflika Hints at UN Push For Sanction on S. Africa

By Don Shannon

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 23.—A special Assembly of the UN to impose economic sanctions on South Africa—something always blocked in the past by Western vetoes in the Security Council—has been signaled by Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika.

Mr. Bouteflika, who remains president of the General Assembly until September, attacked both South Africa and the Western powers in a message sent from Algiers for the observance here Friday of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

"At a time when the South African liberation movements are redoubting their efforts in their struggle for freedom," Mr. Bouteflika said, "it is our bounden duty to insure that the economic collaboration and relations of all kinds with South Africa still maintained by members of the United Nations, and particularly the Western powers, are terminated."

Several attempts to impose sanctions on South Africa have been made since the Security Council voted to cut off economic links with Rhodesia in 1967 after the former British colony declared its independence under a

Rockets Halt U.S. Airlift in Phnom Penh

2 Planes Are Struck; Suspension Indefinite

(Continued from Page 1) acknowledge a White House announcement that the airlift contracts had all been extended until April 30.

For weeks, the Khmer Rouge troops have been bombarding the airport with 107-mm rockets but only recently have they begun to pinpoint with any accuracy the critical military side of the airfield where the airlift is taking place.

The civilian side of the field is still functioning intermittently with Air Cambodia, the government's international airline, still flying a sporadic schedule and most domestic lines within the country still operating.

The rockets that struck the airport, today hit mostly around the military side of the field. Cambodian government troops have made repeated efforts during the last several weeks to knock out the rocket positions, which are heavily dug-in along the Erik Oksbach River northeast of Tuol Leap. They have met heavy resistance and, at one point, lost the town of Tuol Leap itself, allowing the insurgent gunners to move even closer to the airfield.

Numerous flights of T-28 fighters took off today from the airport to bomb the rocket positions but with little apparent effect.

Key Problem

Last week, a Western military observer explained that a key problem with the aerial bombardment of these positions is that the Cambodian pilots refuse to fly low enough to provide accuracy to their bombs. That, combined with the denseness of the bamboo stands and the bunkers that the Khmer Rouge has constructed, makes effective aerial attack almost impossible.

Some government units, meanwhile, are still reported to be encircled on the east bank of the Mekong River, opposite Phnom Penh, according to Western military observers, although the main Khmer Rouge positions have been pushed back more than a mile from the river bank.

Government forces also were reported under increasing pressure at other scattered government enclaves around the country. Steady mortar and ground attacks by Khmer Rouge troops were reported, according to Western military sources, against the provincial capitals of Kampong Cham, Kampong, Siem Reap and Battambang.

Near Luang, the key Mekong River town 38 miles south of Phnom Penh, continued to hold out against fierce artillery barrages.

Lon Nol Seen Ready to Flee

(Continued from Page 1) since having a stroke in 1971, a year after he took power.

It is almost impossible to find anyone in Phnom Penh these days who supports the President personally or his government. The popular enthusiasm witnessed in the early months of his rule has turned to sour opposition after five years of corruption, soaring prices, a military draft that took only the poor, and a casualty toll that has killed or wounded perhaps a million of Cambodia's 7 million persons.

Since the start of the insurgents' offensive, which began New Year's Day and has eroded the government's fragile position, talk of getting rid of Marshal Lon Nol has increased in the capital. Some of it has been rumor but there have also been serious discussions among high officials.

Diplomats, particularly from some of Cambodia's Southeast Asian neighbors, such as Thailand and Indonesia, have also met to discuss the question.

"Our idea is to get the marshal to step aside," a diplomat said, "but we cannot say this directly to the marshal. That must be up to the United States."

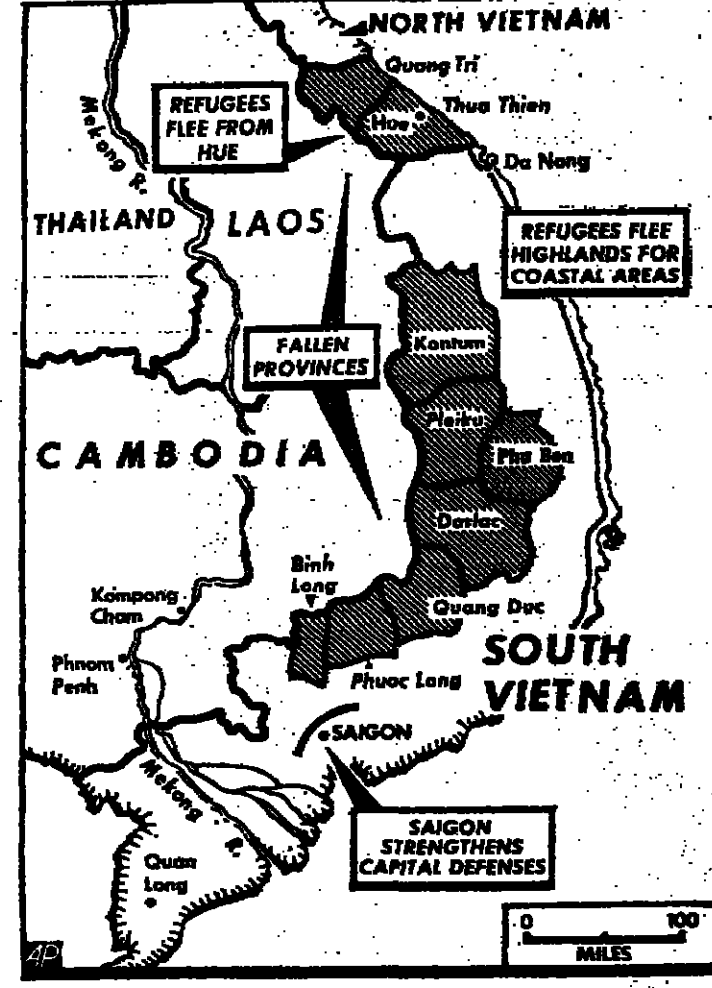
Almost everyone is looking to the U.S. Embassy to do the job or at least to give the green light. The Americans, with a Congress threatening to cut off aid to Cambodia, are trying to avoid playing any direct role.

Nevertheless, reliable diplomatic sources have indicated that the embassy has passed the word that Washington would not be displeased at Marshal Lon Nol's departure.

50 Face Arrest In Egyptian Riots

CAIRO, March 23 (Reuters).—Government prosecutors have ordered the arrest of 50 more persons, after riots by textile workers demonstrating against rising prices and low wages, the newspaper Al-Ahram reported today.

Eleven have so far been detained and the search for the others continues, Al-Ahram said. It said the 50 named by the prosecutor were the instigators of the trouble.



Situation in South Vietnam after loss of nine provinces.

Communist Forces Capture 9th Province, Surround Hue

(Continued from Page 1) roads that could be vital in an assault on Saigon.

The provinces lost by South Vietnam represent more than a fifth of its territory and, before the exodus began, were populated by more than 2 million persons. The country is divided into 44 provinces.

In addition to Quang Duc, the provinces yielded are Phuoc Long and Binh Long in the III Military Region that also covers Saigon, Kontum, Pleiku, Da Nang and Phu Bai in the Central Highlands, and Quang Tri and Thua Thien in the northern quarter.

Reports from a refugee haven, the coastal city of Tuy Hoa, said a long column of civilians was fleeing 14 miles from safety to Viet Cong mortar fire. Helicopters were ferrying refugees into the town, unloading weeping women and children limping on bare feet and soldiers in blood-caked fatigues.

North Vietnamese forces also were reported to have blown up a bridge on Highway 1 about 30 miles southeast of Hue, cutting the road there as well.

It was reported that the Highway was ordered to be opened at all costs and marines were moving southward from Da Nang in efforts to clear the road. Fighting was reported 8 miles above the blown-up bridge.

There was no firm count on casualties among the refugees.

The Hue-Phu Bai airport to the south of Hue is now under constant fire and has been closed. There is no reply to a Hue. Instead, South Vietnamese troops are relying on supplies stockpiled at a camp in Phu Bai.

Hue is deserted except for troops and a handful of Americans assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Saigon who were evacuated last week but returned to help out. Helicopters flying into Hue are being fired at with artillery and the city's citadel also was reported under fire.

Five active North Vietnamese divisions were reported in the field and two in reserve in the northern region, outnumbering the South Vietnamese 2 to 1, sources said. The North Vietnamese reportedly were still infiltrating troops.

SAIGON, March 23 (AP).—Vietnam's 86-year-old queen mother was reported missing today as North Vietnamese troops encircled Hue.

Reports from Da Nang said that the government had sent two helicopters to Hue to evacuate Hoang Thi Cuc from her villa beside a canal on a Hue side street.

Sources said that the woman, once queen of all of Vietnam before it was divided by the Geneva agreements of 1954, and a handful of her relatives disappeared from the villa three days ago and were believed to be somewhere on the road between Hue and Da Nang, 50 miles to the south.

Born in Hue, she was the wife of Emperor Khai Dinh. One child was born of the marriage, a son Bao Dai, who was emperor until 1955. During and after her marriage the queen lived in the Citadel, the official residence of the royal family situated on the west bank of the Perfume River.

Hoang Thi Cuc

Queen Mother Of Vietnam Is Missing

Thailand Seen Curbing U.S. Airlift of Aid

Barring Shipment of Materiel to Cambodia

BANGKOK, March 23 (UPI).—The new Thai government has decided that Thailand will no longer be used as a base for U.S. airlift of ammunition or other war materiel to Cambodia, senior officials said here yesterday.

They indicated that a formal request to stop the flights from Thailand would be made to the U.S. Embassy within a few days.

The decision was reached at a meeting of the Thai National Security Council on Friday. The meeting, the first since the government of Premier Kukrit Pramoj was sworn in Tuesday, was held specifically to discuss the situation in Cambodia.

Thai officials made it clear that they would not object to continued American airlift of "humanitarian" assistance to Cambodia.

The U.S. airlift has become the vital lifeline for the Lon Nol government since the Mekong River was blocked by the Cambodian insurgents in January. A trickle of supplies is still carried from Thailand into Battambang, Cambodia, by road in trucks belonging to the Thai government-owned express transport organization. But most of Phnom Penh's supplies are flown in by civilian pilots under contract to the U.S. government.

750 Tons a Day

This month, an average of 750 tons of supplies a day, mainly ammunition and fuel, had been landed at Phnom Penh, air-dropped to isolated government enclaves by Bird Air at Transnational Corp., operating 12 C-130s and one modified DC-8 out of Uthapao Air Base in Thailand.

Flights to Phnom Penh were suspended yesterday after DC-8 and a C-130 were hit by enemy fire at Phnom Penh.

An airlift of rice for the besieged Cambodian capital operated out of Saigon and there was speculation here that transport of war materiel also now have to be based there as well. William Bird, head of Bird Air, said yesterday that transferring the operation to Saigon was "one of many possibilities, adding that he and his colleagues were "concerned" about the unexpected Thai government decision.

The new Thai government has also said that it will urge for the withdrawal of U.S. force in Thailand within 15 months "through friendly negotiation taking into account the security situation in the region."

Italy Communist Endorse Demand Of Coalition Role

ROME, March 23 (UPI).—Italy's Communists ended the 14th party congress tonight, passing a resolution reaffirming demands for inclusion in the government and their pledge to take Italy out of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The final session here adopted a long resolution which fully supported Communist party leader Enrico Berlinguer's policy speech in which he said that Italy could emerge from its crisis only with the help of the Communists.

The document said that Italy's current Christian Democratic leadership was a "shortsighted bloc" for "strategies of tension and adventure" which have given the possibility of cover of an insurgency of Fascism.

It said that Italy needed "democratic turning for while there is the need of a new unit of political forces of the people and Italian democracy."

"The congress of the Italian Communist party responds repeating the value of continuing an agreement, a political alliance among the Socialists, Communists, the Christian Democrats and other popular anti-Fascist forces," it said.

Against Alliance

Mr. Wilson failed to convince the Scottish Labor party of U.S. Common Market's merits, voted to campaign for Britain withdrawal.

In his speech, Mr. Wilson warned Cabinet ministers about their conduct during campaign on the referendum. "If any one neglects administrative tasks, it will be his duty to stand down," the Prime Minister said.

Wilson Fails to End Fighting By Laborites Over EEC Vote

LONDON, March 23 (Reuters).—Despite a personal plea from Prime Minister Harold Wilson, Labor members of Parliament showed no signs of ending their controversy over the government's recommendation that Britain vote in favor of staying in the Common Market in a referendum in June.

Mr. Wilson tried to end the party wrangling yesterday as a left-wing Labor MP warned that the row could push the government out of office by summer.

The Prime Minister, in a speech to the Scottish Labor party conference, said:

"For anyone to descend to personal abuse or the identification of particular arguments on either side with cretinism, crookery or even corruption will be to debase the whole debate as well as those who indulge in such behavior."

But Mr. Wilson's speech failed to stop left-wing MP John Ryman from criticizing Foreign Secretary James Callaghan and his role in renegotiating Britain's

By Bayard Webster

By Jerry Cohen

Residue Analyzed

Medic Ends U.S. Visit

"I think he is shallow, vain, which he is indecisive. Yet his extraordinary. In my opinion, were elected, would be nothing at or these past seven years."

EXHIBIT A-2

Conferees Get

By John P. Mackenzie

Senate-House conferees can now begin work tomorrow. Some lead-

"I think he is shallow, vain and untrustworthy—on top of which he is indecisive. Yet his attraction for many people is extraordinary. In my opinion what he would do to this country, elected, would be nothing at all to what has happened to it or these past seven years."



Justice William Douglas back at his desk last week.

Tax-Cut Bill

By John M. Crewdson

1

111

172

172



100



One pickpocket bumps the victim, while his partner steals the wallet. Carry American Express Travelers Cheques

American Express

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN



American Express Travelers Cheques

SAVE THIS LIST

THE PERIPATETIC BUSINESSMAN

Save this list for your business travel. Each of these hotels has a brochure they will be happy to send you if you forward them your business card.

ATHENS

APOLLON PALACE
Cavouri, Athens
Tel.: 8851401

NINA PALACE
Alexandros 87, Athens
Tel.: 214250 APLEGR
Tel.: 6442411
Tel.: 214468

ASTIR HOTEL CO. INC.
12 Praxitelous St., Athens 124
Tel.: 3252066
Tel.: 215797 ASCO GR

AMSTERDAM

HOTEL OKURA
Ferdinand Bolstraat 175
Tel.: 020-78 7111
Tel.: 16182

SONESTA HOTEL
Kattengat 1
Tel.: 21.22.28
Tel.: 17 148 (SONAMNL)

MILAN

HOTEL MICHAELANGELO
Via Scariatti 51 Milan
Tel.: 02/2055
Tel.: 35555

ZURICH-ADLISWIL

HOLIDAY INN & MOVENPICK
Zurichstrasse 108
Tel.: 01.91.01.21
Tel.: 56334.

Tapes Advice Is Regretted By Haldeman

ays on TV He Urged Nixon to Keep Them

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, March 23 (UPI)—H.R. Haldeman, former White House chief of staff, said today he regretted his advice to President Richard Nixon to keep the White House tapes.

"And I never—stupidly—didn't fully think the thing through... I did—I think through the enormous damage that would be done to me and to Richard Nixon and to all the other participants," Haldeman said in a CBS interview televised tonight.

Haldeman said the tapes "should have been, in my opinion, now, destroyed."

Haldeman reportedly paid \$25,000 for the tapes, which he said he had a week from today.

The former White House aide said he was not recommending the tapes be destroyed, but that he was recommending they be destroyed because they were "so valuable."

Haldeman said that, at one point, he was "unwilling" to give the tapes to the government, but that he changed his mind.

"And my strong recommendation was that they should not be destroyed," Haldeman said. "Now it is before anybody knew that they existed, except the technicians and the President and me."

Haldeman, who said his position on destroying the tapes was "other one of my errors in judgment in Watergate," reasoned at the time that the tapes "shouldn't be destroyed because they were so valuable."

In addition, he said, "I thought they would be valuable to the President in knowing what had actually been said at various meetings in his office."

"Had I thought it through," Haldeman continued, "I would have realized that, as a practical matter, that the release of the tapes was not good."

Regarding the "taping" of a "oral point of view," Haldeman said, "I would say that given what we now know, and what's happened, that it was a disastrous thing to have done. But that's happened. It was a total perversion of what was being done. That was being done was the odious use of the tape for the President's own use, for confidential use."

Haldeman said he was astonished to learn that the existence of the tapes had been made public in the Senate Select Committee hearings in July, 1973.

"I had never really thought at the existence of the tapes would be known," he said. "I can't say that seems a little dense to me today. But I really hadn't just—that wasn't within the range of alternatives of what might happen in my mind."

Haldeman was widely regarded as being the man closest to Mr. Nixon. He asserted in response to question: "I did not love Richard Nixon. I do not love Richard Nixon. I have enormous respect for Richard Nixon."

Haldeman commented that Mr. Nixon was "weird in the sense of 'explicable, strange, hard to understand.'"

"He said he talks 'very occasionally' with the former president and that they talk 'some'."

"He doesn't have much to say," Haldeman said, "There isn't much to him and I—him and me, to about Watergate. He knows what I know and I know what he knows. And there isn't... There's much to add or subtract from that."

Haldeman said he was "astonished" to learn that the existence of the tapes had been made public in the Senate Select Committee hearings in July, 1973.

"I had never really thought at the existence of the tapes would be known," he said. "I can't say that seems a little dense to me today. But I really hadn't just—that wasn't within the range of alternatives of what might happen in my mind."

Haldeman was widely regarded as being the man closest to Mr. Nixon. He asserted in response to question: "I did not love Richard Nixon. I do not love Richard Nixon. I have enormous respect for Richard Nixon."

Haldeman commented that Mr. Nixon was "weird in the sense of 'explicable, strange, hard to understand.'"

"He said he talks 'very occasionally' with the former president and that they talk 'some'."

"He doesn't have much to say," Haldeman said, "There isn't much to him and I—him and me, to about Watergate. He knows what I know and I know what he knows. And there isn't... There's much to add or subtract from that."

Haldeman said he was "astonished" to learn that the existence of the tapes had been made public in the Senate Select Committee hearings in July, 1973.

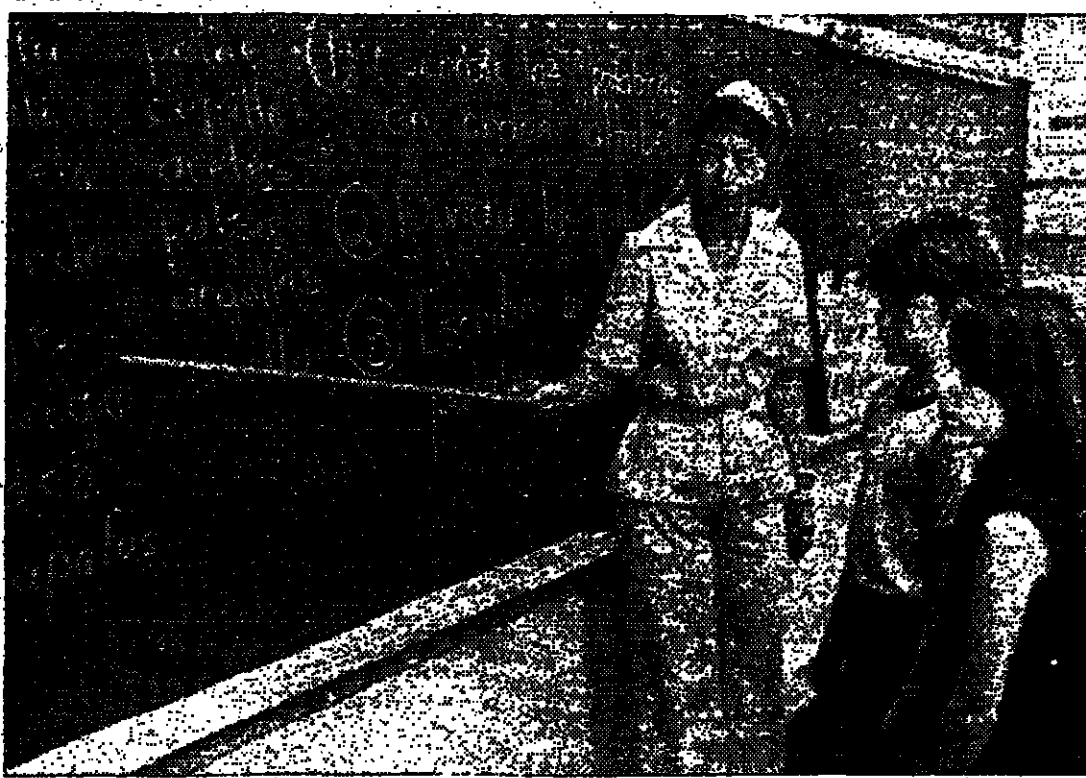
"I had never really thought at the existence of the tapes would be known," he said. "I can't say that seems a little dense to me today. But I really hadn't just—that wasn't within the range of alternatives of what might happen in my mind."

Haldeman was widely regarded as being the man closest to Mr. Nixon. He asserted in response to question: "I did not love Richard Nixon. I do not love Richard Nixon. I have enormous respect for Richard Nixon."

Haldeman commented that Mr. Nixon was "weird in the sense of 'explicable, strange, hard to understand.'"

"He said he talks 'very occasionally' with the former president and that they talk 'some'."

"He doesn't have much to say," Haldeman said, "There isn't much to him and I—him and me, to about Watergate. He knows what I know and I know what he knows. And there isn't... There's much to add or subtract from that."



BILINGUALISM IN MIAMI SCHOOLS—Teacher conducting a Spanish lesson at Coral Way elementary school. Reflecting the growing influence of Cubans in the area, half the school day is carried out in Spanish and the other half is all done in English.

Assimilation in U.S. Now Is Goal

Cuban Exiles Begin to Adjust to a Reality

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

MIAMI, March 23 (NYT)—After the 1,200 Cuban exiles who survived the disastrous Bay of Pigs invasion were released from Fidel Castro's jails in 1962, they ressembled here in the Orange Bowl before an emotional throng of 30,000 fellow refugees and presented their battle flag to President John Kennedy.

The President, who had helped plan both the abortive assault and the subsequent retrieving of the prisoners, gratefully accepted the banner and promised to return it one day in "a free Havana."

Thirteen years later, President Kennedy is dead and Havana is still not "free." But last week, the invasion survivors indignantly demanded that their flag, now

in the Kennedy Library in Boston, be returned anyway.

As the demand for the return of the invasion flag indicates—the library is expected to comply—a "free Cuba" is still a deeply emotional issue among the 350,000 exiles who have found refuge in southeastern Florida in the 16 years since Fidel Castro came to power.

Only a few weeks ago, an exile who publicly called for peaceful relations with Premier Castro was murdered. Periodically, the Miami offices of international companies that trade with Cuba are bombed.

And yet, for the first time in their turbulent history, significant numbers of Cuban exiles are beginning to temper their emotion with hard-nosed political realism.

The talk in the pungent coffee shops and neighborhood open-air groceries that line 8th Street in Miami's "Little Havana" is less and less of "the return" to Cuba's rich red soil and lush green cane and more and more of the acquisition of American citizenship, good jobs and fluency in English.

Dimmer and Dimmer
"We are changing from exiles to immigrants. The hope of returning—much as I hate to admit it—is growing dimmer and dimmer and dimmer," said Marino Lopez-Blanco, a 45-year-old lawyer who fled Havana in 1959.

Now a U.S. citizen and fluent in English, Mr. Lopez-Blanco works days in an alcoholic and narcotic rehabilitation center and studies U.S. and Florida law at night with the confidence of a native-born American.

Such perseverance is commonplace in the Cuban community here. The assimilation of the refugees from Castroism has thus far been speedy and remarkable. Before the Havana authorities shut off the flow completely two years ago, about 3,500 refugees were pouring into the United States every week. Most settled here, but several hundred thousand moved on to other states, particularly New York and New Jersey.

Although the assimilation process is not yet complete and is frequently marred by jealousy, discrimination and other ethnic tensions, in less than two decades Cubans have indelibly stamped their mark on America.

Café Cubano
In southeastern Florida, they have moved into the economic, social and political mainstream, not only introducing the "Anglo" population to the gastronomic joys of café cubano and black beans and rice but also forcing local officials to declare metropolitan Miami a "bilingual" and "multicultural" area.

Cubans now make up 52 per cent of the inner city here and 55 per cent of suburban Hialeah. There can be little doubt that the Cuban imprint in Miami will be as lasting as the French imprint in New Orleans, the German imprint in Milwaukee and the Irish imprint in Boston.

At least a third of southeastern

Call by Kekkonen, Tito
BELGRADE, March 23 (UPI)—President Urho Kekkonen of Finland and Tito of Yugoslavia today urged that the final stage of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation be held this summer in Helsinki. Mr. Kekkonen is visiting Yugoslavia.

Guido Ara
FLORENCE, March 23 (UPI)—Guido Ara, 87, one of the pioneers of Italian soccer, died yesterday.

Mr. Ara started his career as a soccer player in the ranks of Pro Vercelli in 1906 and played on Italy's national team 13 times, the first in 1911. He later coached various teams including Fiorentina.

Plans by Coffee Producers To Set Up Cartel Collapse

By Bruce Handler

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 23 (UPI)—Plans by coffee-producing nations to set up an oil-style cartel have failed.

Prices are falling, coffee-drinking countries have big stockpiles and this year, for the first time since 1966, world coffee production is expected to run ahead of consumption.

The coffee producers now appear ready to renegotiate a long-term international agreement for regulating prices and exports. Such an agreement, which protected the producers from price fluctuations and guaranteed them a steady, moderately priced supply, was allowed to expire in 1973. This happened mainly because of differences between Brazil, the world's leading coffee grower, and the United States, the biggest importer.

Brazil's top government coffee official, Camilo Calazans de Magalhães, has gone to the United States to sound out the State Department and industry on the possibility of renewing the pact.

When the agreement expired, coffee prices had nearly returned to the record levels of the early 1960s and were headed even higher. By the middle of last year, Brazilian coffee hit an all-time-high with a New York dock price of 80 cents a pound compared with 47 cents in 1972.

Brazil, Colombia, Ivory Coast and Angola, which account for more than 60 per cent of world production, decided to capitalize on the sellers' market and formed a Paris-based multinational company whose function was to drive prices up further by strategically buying and stockpiling coffee.

The Central American countries, backed by money from Venezuela, set up a similar firm. Then the producers agreed to among themselves to hold back 20 per cent of the 1974-75 crop

in an effort to force prices up even more.

None of these tactics worked. Brazilian and Colombian coffee are back to their 1973 price levels and falling. Central American coffee has dropped to 55 cents a pound, 8 cents less than when the international agreement ended.

An economist here in Rio explained what went wrong: "The producers realized they could not alter the basic structure of the market. They found out that the main risk in trying to form a cartel is that it exposes them to wide price fluctuations. And since many coffee-producing countries have fragile economies, which depend heavily on this one product, that is the last thing they want."

"The coffee producers made the mistake of trying to copy the Arabs," an industry executive here told a foreign correspondent. "Oil is a necessity whereas, if coffee gets too expensive, people will switch to something else such as soft drinks or orange juice."

The victims, who included a city councilman identified with the Peronist left wing, were found in La Plata, about 30 miles south of the capital. Police recovered the bodies after receiving an anonymous call.

The killings raised the death toll during the last three days to 26. More than 800 persons have died as a result of political violence between numerous left-wing and right-wing factions since President Isabel Peron took office in July.

In the industrial zone north of Buenos Aires, meanwhile, several thousand workers remained on strike, paralyzing production at two major steel plants and other factories. The workers were protesting the arrest of fellow employees and union leaders during a police raid in the area.

The Foreign Ministry in particular was opposed to the dumping, fearing damage to Finland's international reputation. The government meeting was presided over by Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen in his role as deputy premier. Premier Kalevi Sorsa was acting president of the republic and could not participate. President Urho Kekkonen was in Yugoslavia on a visit.

Neste officials attended today's meeting. They had already told the government they would abide by whatever decision was taken, but they would not announce any formal plan to bring the arsenals back to Finland.

The Foreign Ministry in particular was opposed to the dumping, fearing damage to Finland's international reputation. The government meeting was presided over by Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen in his role as deputy premier. Premier Kalevi Sorsa was acting president of the republic and could not participate. President Urho Kekkonen was in Yugoslavia on a visit.

Neste officials attended today's meeting. They had already told the government they would abide by whatever decision was taken, but they would not announce any formal plan to bring the arsenals back to Finland.

Dutch to Spare Costly Penny

THE HAGUE, March 23 (UPI)—Each bronze Dutch cent costs three cents to mint. State Secretary for Finance Arie De Geoe has told parliament.

Even so, he said, he does not want to abolish the coin—worth about 0.4 U.S. cents—because that might stimulate inflation.

Instead, the finance secretary said he would let the coin die a natural death by gradually scaling down production to diminish its use.

Brazil and Argentina had formally protested to Finland about the proposed dump. The Brazilians also postponed official recognition of Finland's new ambassador. The South African government condemned the dump and the Scandinavian countries also opposed it.

A government communiqué said: "On the basis of the application, and later information, it has not been sufficiently clearly established that the dumping, if carried out as Neste proposed, would not be against the principles and aims of the London agreement of 1973 on the preservation of marine environment."

The Foreign Ministry in particular was opposed to the dumping, fearing damage to Finland's international reputation. The government meeting was presided over by Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen in his role as deputy premier. Premier Kalevi Sorsa was acting president of the republic and could not participate. President Urho Kekkonen was in Yugoslavia on a visit.

Neste officials attended today's meeting. They had already told the government they would abide by whatever decision was taken, but they would not announce any formal plan to bring the arsenals back to Finland.

The Foreign Ministry in particular was opposed to the dumping, fearing damage to Finland's international reputation. The government meeting was presided over by Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen in his role as deputy premier. Premier Kalevi Sorsa was acting president of the republic and could not participate. President Urho Kekkonen was in Yugoslavia on a visit.

Neste officials attended today's meeting. They had already told the government they would abide by whatever decision was taken, but they would not announce any formal plan to bring the arsenals back to Finland.

The Foreign Ministry in particular was opposed to the dumping, fearing damage to Finland's international reputation. The government meeting was presided over by Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen in his role as deputy premier. Premier Kalevi Sorsa was acting president of the republic and could not participate. President Urho Kekkonen was in Yugoslavia on a visit.

Neste officials attended today's meeting. They had already told the government they would abide by whatever decision was taken, but they would not announce any formal plan to bring the arsenals back to Finland.

The Foreign Ministry in particular was opposed to the dumping, fearing damage to Finland's international reputation. The government meeting was presided over by Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen in his role as deputy premier. Premier Kalevi Sorsa was acting president of the republic and could not participate. President Urho Kekkonen was in Yugoslavia on a visit.

Neste officials attended today's meeting. They had already told the government they would abide by whatever decision was taken, but they would not announce any formal plan to bring the arsenals back to Finland.

The Foreign Ministry in particular was opposed to the dumping, fearing damage to Finland's international reputation. The government meeting was presided over by Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen in his role as deputy premier. Premier Kalevi Sorsa was acting president of the republic and could not participate. President Urho Kekkonen was in Yugoslavia on a visit.

Neste officials attended today's meeting. They had already told the government they would abide by whatever decision was taken, but they would not announce any formal plan to bring the arsenals back to Finland.

The Foreign Ministry in particular was opposed to the dumping, fearing damage to Finland's international reputation. The government meeting was presided over by Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen in his role as deputy premier. Premier Kalevi Sorsa was acting president of the republic and could not participate. President Urho Kekkonen was in Yugoslavia on a visit.

Neste officials attended today's meeting. They had already told the government they would abide by whatever decision was taken, but they would not announce any formal plan to bring the arsenals back to Finland.

The Foreign Ministry in particular was opposed to the dumping, fearing damage to Finland's international reputation. The government meeting was presided over by Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen in his role as deputy premier. Premier Kalevi Sorsa was acting president of the republic and could not participate. President Urho Kekkonen was in Yugoslavia on a visit.

Neste officials attended today's meeting. They had already told the government they would abide by whatever decision was taken, but they would not announce any formal plan to bring the arsenals back to Finland.

The Foreign Ministry in particular was opposed to the dumping, fearing damage to Finland's international reputation. The government meeting was presided over by Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen in his role as deputy premier. Premier Kalevi Sorsa was acting president of the republic and could not participate. President Urho Kekkonen was in Yugoslavia on a visit.

Neste officials attended today's meeting. They had already told the government they would abide by whatever decision was taken, but they would not announce any formal plan to bring the arsenals back to Finland.

The Foreign Ministry in particular was opposed to the dumping, fearing damage to Finland's international reputation. The government meeting was presided over by Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen in his role as deputy premier. Premier Kalevi Sorsa was acting president of the republic and could not participate. President Urho Kekkonen was in Yugoslavia on a visit.

Neste officials attended today's meeting. They had already told the government they would abide by whatever decision was taken, but they would not announce any formal plan to bring the arsenals back to Finland.

The Foreign Ministry in particular was opposed to the dumping, fearing damage to Finland's international reputation. The government meeting was presided over by Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen in his role as deputy premier. Premier Kalevi Sorsa was acting president of the republic and could not participate. President Urho Kekkonen was in Yugoslavia on a visit.

Neste officials attended today's meeting. They had already told the government they would abide by whatever decision was taken, but they would not announce any formal plan to bring the arsenals back to Finland.

The Foreign Ministry in particular was opposed to the dumping, fearing damage to Finland's international reputation. The government meeting was presided over by Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen in his role as deputy premier. Premier Kalevi Sorsa was acting president of the republic and could not participate. President Urho Kekkonen was in Yugoslavia on a visit.

Neste officials attended today's meeting. They had already told the government they would abide by whatever decision was taken, but they would not announce any formal plan to bring the arsenals back to Finland.

The Foreign Ministry in particular was opposed to the dumping, fearing damage to Finland's international reputation. The government meeting was presided over by Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen in his role as deputy premier. Premier Kalevi Sorsa was acting president of the republic and could not participate. President Urho Kekkonen was in Yugoslavia on a visit.

Neste officials attended today's meeting. They had already told the government they would abide by whatever decision was taken, but they would not announce any formal plan to bring the arsenals back to Finland.

The Foreign Ministry in particular was opposed to the dumping, fearing damage to Finland's international reputation. The government meeting was presided over by Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen in his role as deputy premier. Premier Kalevi Sorsa was acting president of the republic and could not participate. President Urho Kekkonen was in Yugoslavia on a visit.

Neste officials attended today's meeting. They had already told the government they would abide by whatever decision was taken, but they would not announce any formal plan to bring the arsenals back to Finland.

The Foreign Ministry in particular was opposed to the dumping, fearing damage to Finland's international reputation. The government meeting was presided over by Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen in his role as deputy premier. Premier Kalevi Sorsa was acting president of the republic and could not participate. President Urho Kekkonen was in Yugoslavia on a visit.

Neste officials attended today's meeting. They had already told the government they would abide by whatever decision was taken, but they would not announce any formal plan to bring the arsenals back to Finland.

Change continents in London

Africa, Asia, America, Australia. We fly to them all.

As well as being Europe's biggest gateway, London is still Europe's least expensive capital. Which makes it a great place for a stop-over.

You can see the sights. Pick up some Irish linen.

Or a length of Scottish tweed. Buy up Marks and Spencer.

Enjoy the roast beef of old England. Spend some time in a real English pub. And see what's going to happen on Broadway before it happens on Broadway.



British airways
Worldwide you'll be in good hands

To rent a car
in the U.S., Latin America and the Pacific, it's



In Europe, Africa and the Middle East, it's

europcar

The best of both worlds in car rental. 2500 stations at your service!

The Irreconcilables

Secretary of State Kissinger has returned from the Middle East, his critical mission there followed by "irreconcilable" differences between Israel and Egypt. The United States will continue its efforts. President Ford has said, to bring peace to the region, but a different forum may have to be sought. And the most obvious forum is the general conference in Geneva.

At this point, there is a case to be made for Geneva. While the precise details of the irreconcilable differences between the views of Cairo and Tel Aviv remain unclear, it is apparent that Israel is unwilling to give up strategic points in the Sinai without a clear statement of non-belligerence from Egypt. And the latter is not ready to be explicit in this respect while there is the possibility that its ally, Syria, may become embroiled with Israel over the Golan Heights. It is possible, therefore, that the specifics of an Israeli-Egyptian settlement can only be achieved within the context of a general agreement between Israel and the Arab community.

The United States has been fully aware that such a general agreement would be extremely difficult to achieve, especially given the divided aspirations of the Arabs, when it involved such tough dilemmas as the status of Jerusalem and of the Palestinians. That was why Kissinger sought a step-by-step approach, beginning with the most moderate of the participants in the Yom Kippur war, Egypt, and the territory that seemed easiest to divide equitably, the Sinai.

At Geneva, all of the tangled issues of the

Middle East will be sprawled on the conference table, for all those interested to tangle further. The more fanatical of Arab states as well as the more reasonable of the Arab states will be there and, whatever differences there may be among them, the total will represent an impressive array against Israel.

But there is another factor whose effect has yet to be tested. The Arabs have been gaining confidence in their military ability, backed by their oil combine. The Israelis have tried their own forces successfully in combat and believe the strategic points they have won make their nation a bastion. But both sides depend on imports for the arms they need in any major struggle: if the United States and the Soviet Union can agree to use their own arsenals as a constructive weapon at Geneva, by withholding armaments unless reasonable concessions are made by both sides, it may be possible to secure peace.

This would be a delicate process, even assuming Washington and Moscow could agree on what constituted a reasonable settlement. There are other nations, notably France, which also supply weapons. There is enough zealotry in the area to make war by terror, or even by throwing rocks, a possibility. A peace cannot be imposed on the Middle East by outside powers. But genuine cooperation by the United States and the Soviet Union might do much to reconcile the irreconcilables—especially since such reconciliation offers the only hope of a decent life for millions, the only valid goal for either American or Russian policy in the region. It is, at least, worth trying.

Russian Squeeze

Traditionally Communist party congresses are occasions for reinspiring the faithful, for emphasizing the positive, and for boasting about past achievements and planned future accomplishments. That is why the downbeat tone of Janos Kadar's report last week to the 11th Hungarian party congress was so unusual. His warning that "our foreign trade balance has deteriorated, our national economy has suffered considerable losses," must have sent waves of apprehension through all Hungary.

The problem is that the worldwide inflation touched off by the Soviet wheat swindle here in 1973, and the 1973 rocketing of oil prices by the OPEC cartel, has finally hit Eastern Europe. Brushing off their satellites' objections, the Russians have scrapped their earlier five-year trade agreements with the East Europeans and imposed higher prices for the Soviet raw materials and fuels upon which Hungary and its neighbors are completely dependent. Moscow has also agreed to pay updated, higher prices for East European manufactured goods, but these do not begin to compensate for the rise in raw-material quotations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Cyprus: The Turks Stall

The special representative of United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has returned to Cyprus to try to break the impasse that has prevented resumption of negotiations between the island's Greek and Turkish communities. This trip should not have been necessary. A resolution adopted unanimously by the Security Council March 12 called on the two sides to resume their international talks under Dr. Waldheim's "personal auspices."

There has been no resumption because the Turkish Cypriots, with Ankara's support, have balked at Dr. Waldheim's reasonable proposal that the talks begin April 21 at the UN's European headquarters in Geneva. In their effort to downgrade a UN role, which they accepted only reluctantly in the first place, the Turkish Cypriots have suggested a much later beginning at Tehran or some other capital.

This flouting of the Security Council, along with other Turkish-Cypriot tactics including the unilateral proclamation last month of a separate state in the northern Cyprus area occupied by the Turkish Army, will inevitably increase suspicions that Turkey does not really desire a Cyprus settlement. It can no longer be said that any progress in the effort by the United States and others to mediate between the two parties is detectable.

The fear now is that Turkey's military chiefs—the country has had only feeble caretaker governments for six months—may have concluded that continued occupation

of 40 per cent of Cyprus would give them leverage for negotiating with Greece on other delicate Aegean problems: offshore oil, territorial waters, and overflight privileges related to Greek islands near the Turkish coast.

Such a stance would be perilous and indefensible, completely contrary to the responsible foreign policy behavior that Turkey maintained for years—until its massive invasion of Cyprus last August. Once this attitude became apparent it would revive the specter of a war between Turkey and Greece in which there would be no winners except, perhaps, the Soviet Union.

With the support of Athens, the Greek Cypriots have gone far in their recent proposals to meet Turkish demands for a bicommunal federal state, with Turkish Cypriots retaining control and administration of more than 20 per cent of the island, including nearly half its existing economic assets. These proposals recognize that the Greeks must pay a stiff price for the stupidity of the former military dictatorship in Athens which precipitated the Cyprus upheaval by its July coup against President Makarios.

There is a limit, however, beyond which no government in Athens and no Greek-Cypriot authority in Nicosia can go. Turkey's allies, including the United States, must do their utmost to persuade the military men in Ankara that by stalling negotiations on Cyprus they are pushing up against that limit.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

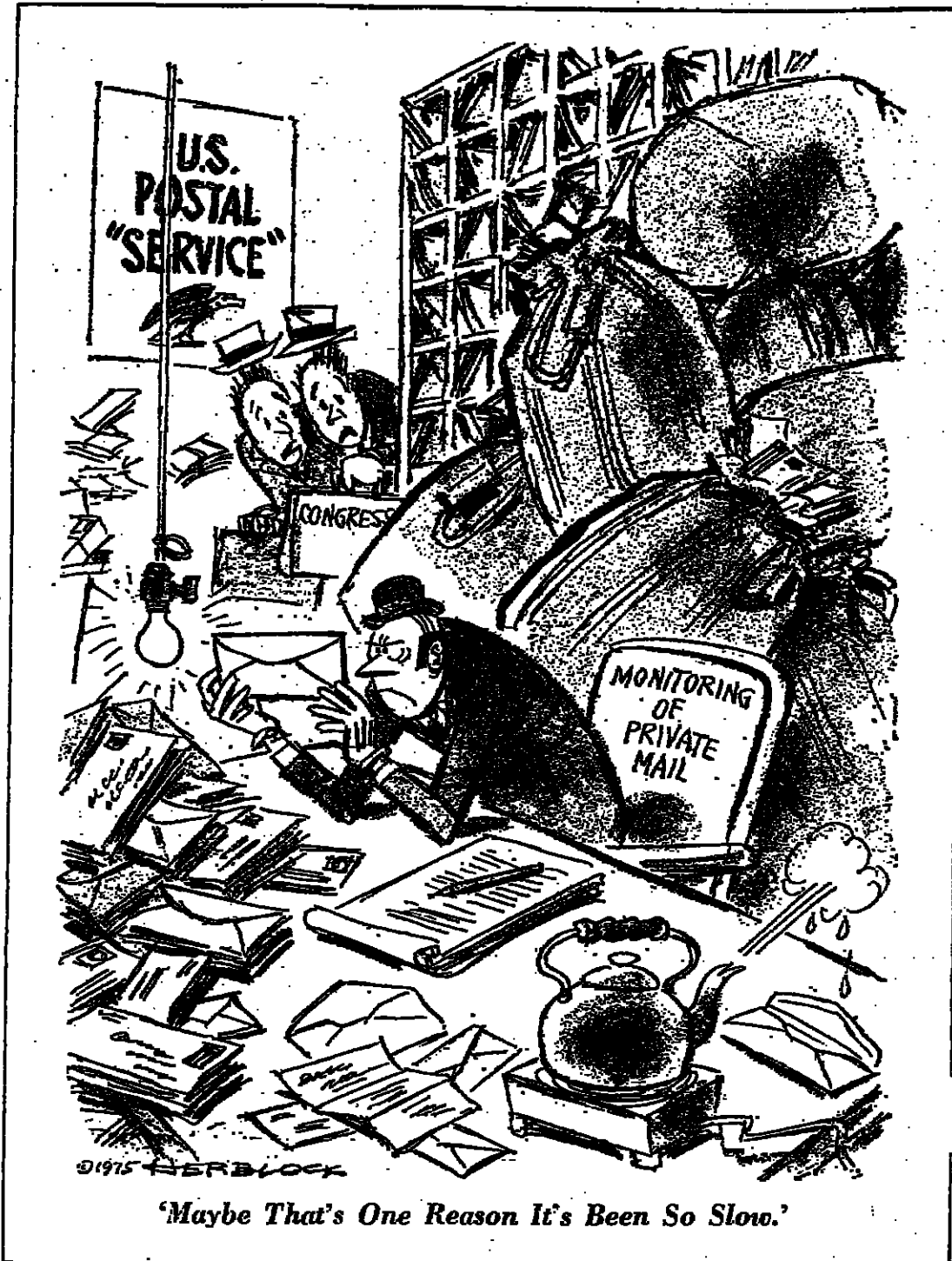
March 24, 1900

NEW YORK—Grippe and pneumonia have been more prevalent this year in the city and nearby towns than in many years. The appearance of smallpox is frightening the timid ones, although there is not the slightest ground for saying there is, or is likely to be, an epidemic. Several cases have appeared, but this is certainly not a reason to demand the vaccinations, that many, many citizens are starting to do.

Fifty Years Ago

March 24, 1925

CHICAGO—Alimony would no longer be a male prerogative by provisions of a bill pending in the Illinois Senate which would make women liable to alimony payment in this State. Supporters of the bill say, "Why shouldn't women pay alimony if they have the means: now that they have equal rights with men, they should assume equal responsibilities and be required to pay alimony when the occasion demands."



'Maybe That's One Reason It's Been So Slow.'

The Shah III—The Oil King

By C. L. Sulzberger

TEHRAN—One of the world's acknowledged experts on petroleum is the Shah of Iran whose country is the second greatest supplier of liquid energy and who unquestionably makes the most effective self-development use of securing profits. But the Shah sees a definite time limit to oil economics. He complains the international community refuses to face facts.

"World petroleum supplies will be finished within 50 years at most," he insists. "And yet you in America and elsewhere have 400 to 500 years worth of coal supplies. I keep telling you all to use it—not us."

He thinks Henry Kissinger is on the right track when he argues in favor of a minimum price level below which oil's value should not be allowed to fall, thus insuring exploitation of other, costlier energy sources. The only trouble with the Kissinger plan, for him, is that it doesn't go far enough.

'Cheap Oil'

"As atomic power enters increasingly into operation, its cost in terms of investment and operation will be immensely higher than fossil fuels," he says. "We must calculate this in reckoning future prices. Don't forget that cheap oil prevents the development of other energy sources. Kissinger's idea simply doesn't go far enough. The floor should be higher."

Despite growing debate on the issue, the Shah firmly believes oil prices in international markets should be fixed in U.S. dollars, although the amount charged must be adjusted to meet intensified inflation. Moreover, he adds: "The dollar will strengthen from its present levels and by normal means. This is inevitable."

"Right now a certain de facto devaluation suits you by facilitating your exports. But you have to buy as well as sell abroad; and you have to pay more for your imports right now. Anyway, you must remember that foreigners take your exports primarily on the basis of their quality, not price."

Supertanker Age

As the temporary world shortage of oil has eased and the Suez Canal is on the verge of reopening, the Shah thinks the supertanker age is ending for most markets except Japan and the United States. And supertankers can only be practical in the latter if the U.S. builds "beach-land" like Iran or offshore pipelines through which discharging oil can be pumped inland. Europe can revert to ordinary tankers as soon as the Suez Canal is reopened, as planned.

The Shah deems it possible Iran will be operating at a deficit if it maintains its present foreign aid program. He hopes to avoid this choice. But if the recession in industrial lands eases and more factories resume functioning, the demand for petroleum will again increase.

But this country's present form of oil economy cannot continue and, like other lands able to afford it, Iran is purchasing nuclear power plants for future energy. It hopes to husband oil supplies to fabricate more profitable petrochemicals.

Right now Iran is floating in almost as much money as it is black gold. The Shah estimates hard currency reserves at between \$5 and \$7 billion which "gives us

much prestige in the world monetary system. But we probably can't keep the figure that high because of development costs and a decline—at least temporarily—in probable petroleum income."

He acknowledges that funds already at hand or anticipated give Iran a useful opportunity for wise investment abroad. "We aren't interested—like some lands—in just putting money into real estate," he says. "Our program foresees putting large sums into serious things—like steel, electronics or petrochemicals."

"It's not just a question of making profits. We wish to learn. We want to discover the best way to build our country. We'll go into things, for example, like Pan American Airways. But

there we are still awaiting approval from your Civil Aeronautics Board. We don't want to control any foreign industries. We never hope to control them. And we only want to go into such arrangements abroad with the agreement—and the welcome—of the host country."

"As for our own petroleum, we don't use it for political purposes, embargoes, pressures. When we fill up a tanker at an oil terminal, we don't care where it goes—once we are paid. Thus we have not given any special assurances to anyone that Iranian oil would be made available to Israel if it returns the Sinai wells to Egypt in a further disengagement. No such assurances are necessary. Everyone knows our policy."

Letters

'Laugh or Cry'

One doesn't know whether to laugh or cry at what comes out of the mouths of some psychiatrists and psychologists who are quoted in the press these days.

The chairman of the Psychiatry Department at Northwestern University, Dr. Harold Visotsky, is reported as stating that workers who lose their jobs cope better than high-income persons facing unemployment (NYT, March 15-16). Whatever truth there may be in that hypothesis becomes more a matter of social irrelevancy when the question of economic ability to then cope with starvation (malnutrition, if you must) is considered.

Perhaps Dr. Visotsky is not too experienced with respect to that consideration in terms of both research and personal involvement. His advice that people seek professional counseling in order to ease the stress of unemployment certainly suggests an avoidance of the reality of what the unemployed actually need to solve that problem, namely, jobs.

Dr. M. WELTMAN.
Lund, Sweden.

Euthanasia

Dr. Alfred E. Messer (NYT, 27 Feb. 1975) has put the discussion of euthanasia back on the ground where it probably belongs, that of the individual. Individual life—not a biological or sociological abstraction—is, after all, anecdotal.

The danger of anecdotes, however, is that they are often unannounced persuasion, imposing conclusions by affective stealth without a candid exposure of the lines of argument. Behind Dr. Messer's personal anecdote there is a proposition: A very ill 83-year-old should be allowed to die, especially, it seems, if she is not communicative the morning after her arrival in the hospital. As a young intern Dr. Messer diagnosed the condition of the woman's mental life by observing her half-watery stare, but the staff physician did better, reading her desire to die on the charts, or by some secret telepathy. There is a proposition to the anecdote, but no reasoned argument.

So it is again when the old woman reappears in the article metamorphosed into an aging grandmother. She is placed in the scales against her own granddaughter who, as they used to say, is "heavy with child." Should the response be different,

the doctor asks, when the young woman develops a lung clot than when the old one stops breathing? He has already told us that the indicated procedure is swift as lightning and quite routine. Why then raise the question at all?

The answer lies in that unarticulated and undefended premise: The right to life diminishes with age and physical infirmity. The fact that some older people like Wayne Morse or Charles Lindbergh choose to accept impending death stoically has nothing to do with that premise. For Dr. Messer's article only appears to be about the kind of choice made by these "significant" Americans. It is the fate of the anonymous old which is at the core of his persuasive effort. Some of your readers may be persuaded by Dr. Messer to participate in the coding of the fate of their aged relatives. So far as mine are concerned I have only one, uncoded, word for death: No.

LOUIS A. OLIVIER.
Poitiers, France.

Value of Dollar

Inflation is greater in France than the United States, France is more dependent on oil imports than we are, and our balance-of-payments deficit is relatively much less than theirs but the value of the dollar versus the franc depreciates. Why? It is a mystery.

Everyone, including the French minister of finance, agrees that the dollar is undervalued but nothing is done about it. The U.S. government does not explain this situation or tell us what it is doing about it.

It is high time that the American press gets the real story.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.
Paris.

'Domino Theory'

I was regaling friends the other night with reminiscences from those hilarious NYT columns of yesteryear—those by such greats as Art Buchwald, Anthony Lewis, Tom Wicker and so many more, who used to delight us all with their marvelous parodies of the "domino theory" and of that famous farce "Reds Under the Bed," when a normally taciturn Englishman arrested my performance.

"It's not funny any more," he said, "Britain's next on the list! There are practically no dominoes left in Africa, the original set are toppling in S.E. Asia and the game is now firmly established

CIA's Ship Exploit

Intelligence on Trust

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The semi-success of the Central Intelligence Agency in dredging up a Russian sub from the bottom of the Pacific should impart a modicum of balance and sanity to the raging debate about this country's black operations. The episode shows dramatically that such operations can have a serious purpose which fully justifies secrecy.

It also demonstrates that other elements in the society, including the press, are prepared to treat matters of secret intelligence in a responsible way. It finally indicates that when events do force information out, the result isn't all that tragic.

Consider, first, the general reputation of the CIA. Recent events have made it seem a kind of post-graduate Ivy League playground where rich boys and girls spled on their countrymen between clumsy efforts to make and unmake foreign governments—preferably by assassination.

So strong is the will to believe in that lurid fiction that many people take it for granted—though the evidence is highly doubtful—that the CIA knocked off the government of the late left-wing President of Chile, Salvador Allende. In the same vein—though the evidence actually goes the other way—it seems to be generally assumed that the agency regularly broke the law to pick up dirt on Americans at home and abroad.

The Balance

The affair of the Soviet sub works to right the balance. It involved possible recovery of Soviet code books and nuclear weapons, and was thus clearly an important and legitimate operation. To foster the project, large resources were mobilized with high organizational skill and considerable technical ingenuity. Secrecy was maintained for a long period—and appropriately so. National security, this time, was genuinely at stake—not invoked as an excuse for covering up failure or impropriety.

Word of the affair began to circulate as an outgrowth of a crazy set of events beyond the control of anybody in a free country. There was a burglary at the Summa Corporation owned by Howard Hughes. The company had served as a cover for the salvage operation. The burglary set in motion a criminal investigation in Los Angeles.

In these conditions, it was impossible to keep the secret. In Los Angeles, where I was visiting, speculation was rife all last weekend, and a local radio station kept pushing the story. Finally the Los Angeles Times and the New York Times, which had stayed off the story at the request of the CIA, came out with full details.

The breaking of the secrecy was an undoubted cost. While one-third of the sunken sub was recovered in operations last sum-

mer, the code books and nuclear weapons were apparently not retrieved. The CIA had planned a second effort this summer to raise the remains of the sub. That can no longer go forward. The United States not thus have access to 8 codebooks and nuclear weapons without the Russians knowing.

There may also be a diplomatic cost. Security freaks in the Viet Union will probably turn episode to account in ways will inhibit still more open change of people. The episode may eliminate whatever chance there might have been agreement on verification in dures to limit the number of allowed for new missiles.

Small Cost

But that cost is relatively small. Modern communications techniques make it extremely unlikely that the codes of any advanced country can long be read by other countries. Knowledge of Soviet techniques for codes the production of nuclear weapons might be interesting; but not, given the rapidity of technological change, vital.

While Soviet vigilance—and interest of those who promote—may be heightened now, it is certainly no sign that the status are kissing off détente the contrary, all the evidence that party secretary Leonid Brezhnev is more than ever committed to the policy of er confrontation with the U.S. States and Europe.

Moreover, the affair of the yields one undoubted gain, intelligence community now good reason to know that rest of the United States, including the press, is not emboldened by a relentlessly hostile, undermining effort to get secret agencies. By the same token those of us on the outside have solid evidence of the quality and great importance the work being done by the intelligence community.

Trust, the most grievous in relation between the intelligence community and the of the country, now has a chance for rebirth. In the new climate there is even hope that the gressional investigation of CIA, which is so necessary, be conducted in a careful responsible way.

The International Her Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request their letters be signed with initials but preference will be given to those who signed and bear the writer's complete address.

Proxmire on Reston's Questions of Love

James Reston's column defends the National Science Foundation contract to study romantic love by quoting statistics on marriage rates, divorce rates and population growth. He wrote:

"All the National Science Foundation was suggesting, and the federal government was financing, was a modest inquiry into these statistics. Why this increase in divorce, this decrease in marriage, this disaster in the family as the basis of American life?"

If the \$133,400 spent for the study was genuinely being spent for the purposes Mr. Reston asserts, there might be some merit in the federal government's funding it. But the summary of the project written by the National Science Foundation which led me to make my criticism doesn't mention marriage, divorce or population growth. Instead, it talks of "dependency constructs," "predictive domains," "hypothesized dependency variables" and "dyadic relationships."

Here is the summary, in full:

"The primary aim of this research project is to examine the role of psychological dependency as an antecedent to inter-

personal attraction, particularly although not exclusively, in heterosexual relationships in which the individuals involved in their attraction romantic life are related, but subsidiary, to assess the potential of the dependency construct to provide core of a theoretical framework whose predictive domain encompasses not only the forms of attraction, such as ing and 'distilling,' but also stimulating forms, such as 'l and 'hate' in both like and

positive-sex relationships. An examination of the relations between hypothesized dependency variables will be made as an examination of the which environmental conditions conducive or nonconductive may have upon it. The investigation of situational factors may determine labeling of the dyadic relationship in which search will involve both laboratory and field investigation."

A modest inquiry into marriage and population growth may be made as an examination of the which environmental conditions conducive or nonconductive may have upon it. The investigation of situational factors may determine labeling of the dyadic relationship in which search will involve both laboratory and field investigation."

A modest inquiry into marriage and population growth may be made as an examination of the which environmental conditions conducive or nonconductive may have upon it. The investigation of situational factors may determine labeling of the dyadic relationship in which search will involve both laboratory and field investigation."

A modest inquiry into marriage and population growth may be made as an examination of the which environmental conditions conducive or nonconductive may have upon it. The investigation of situational factors may determine labeling of the dyadic relationship in which search will involve both laboratory and field investigation."

A modest inquiry into marriage and population growth may be made as an examination of the which environmental conditions conducive or nonconductive may have upon it. The investigation of situational factors may determine labeling of the dyadic relationship in which search will involve both laboratory and field investigation."

A modest inquiry into marriage and population growth may be made as an examination of the which environmental conditions conducive or nonconductive may have upon it. The investigation of situational factors may determine labeling of the dyadic relationship in which search will involve both laboratory and field investigation."

A modest inquiry into marriage and population growth may be made as an examination of the which environmental conditions conducive or nonconductive may have upon it. The investigation of situational factors may determine labeling of the dyadic relationship in which search will involve both laboratory and field investigation."

A modest inquiry into marriage and population growth may be made as an examination of the which environmental conditions conducive or nonconductive may have upon it. The investigation of situational factors may determine labeling of the dyadic relationship in which search will involve both laboratory and field investigation."

A modest inquiry into marriage and population growth may be made as an examination of the which environmental conditions conducive or nonconductive may have upon it. The investigation of situational factors may determine labeling of the dyadic relationship in which search will involve both laboratory and field investigation."

A modest inquiry into marriage and population growth may be made as an examination of the which environmental conditions conducive or nonconductive may have upon it. The investigation of situational factors may determine labeling of the dyadic relationship in which search will involve both laboratory and field investigation."

A modest inquiry into marriage and population growth may be made as an examination of the which environmental conditions conducive or nonconductive may have upon it. The investigation of situational factors may determine labeling of the dyadic relationship in which search will involve both laboratory and field investigation."

A modest inquiry into marriage and population growth may be made as an examination of the which environmental conditions conducive or nonconductive may have upon it. The investigation of situational factors may determine labeling of the dyadic relationship in which search will involve both laboratory and field investigation."

A modest inquiry into marriage and population growth may be made as an examination of the which environmental conditions conducive or nonconductive may have upon it. The investigation of situational factors may determine labeling of the dyadic relationship in which search will involve both laboratory and field investigation."

A modest inquiry into marriage and population growth may be made as an examination of the which environmental conditions conducive or nonconductive may have upon it. The investigation of situational factors may determine labeling of the dyadic relationship in which search will involve both laboratory and field investigation."

A modest inquiry into marriage and population growth may be made as an examination of the which environmental conditions conducive or nonconductive may have upon it. The investigation of situational factors may determine labeling of the dyadic relationship in which search will involve both laboratory and field investigation."

A modest inquiry into marriage and population growth may be made as an examination of the which environmental conditions conducive or nonconductive may have upon it. The investigation of situational factors may determine labeling of the dyadic relationship in which search will involve both laboratory and field investigation."

A modest inquiry into marriage and population growth may be made as an examination of the which environmental conditions conducive or nonconductive may have upon it. The investigation of situational factors may determine labeling of the dyadic relationship in which search will involve both laboratory and field investigation."

Chairman

John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairman

Katharine Graham

Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher

Robert T. MacDonald

Editor

Murray M. Weiss

Managing Editor

George W. Bates

Ray Yergan, Assistant Managing Editor



Three exciting new flavours.

NEW IMPROVED
 **PAN AM**
 TAKE A BREATH OF FRESH AIRWAYS

For further details contact your Travel Agent or phone Pan Am.

An 11-Year Interruption in the Mission of Premier Caramanlis

By Dusko Doder

ATHENS (WP).—A few months before he quit politics and went into exile in 1963, Constantine Caramanlis was offered one of Greece's highest decorations, the Grand Cross of the Redeemer, bestowed by the king on retiring premiers. Declining the honor, Mr. Caramanlis said bluntly, "It is too soon. I have not completed my mission."

Mr. Caramanlis had to wait 11 years in Paris before he got a chance to carry out his "mission." Last July 23, when the Greek military regime disintegrated, the call came—"Please return immediately and assume power."

The next day, Mr. Caramanlis, more a symbol than a man, arrived in Athens as a "redeemer" to a nation that had been subjected to more than seven years of military dictatorship.

His mission has involved a series of radical reforms designed to lay solid foundations for democracy in the country which invented the idea but which in modern times experienced democratic rule for brief periods that were, as Mr. Caramanlis put it, "few and far between."

Smooth Transition

During the last eight months, Greece's transition from tyranny to democracy has been smooth, bloodless and spectacular: The military is under civilian control again; Athens has a strong parliamentary government; inflation, once running at close to 30

per cent a year, was brought under control; the question of the monarchy, which had bedeviled the nation since modern Greece was born in 1830, was settled in a December referendum when two-thirds of the voters opted for a republican form of government; full civil liberties and freedom of the press were restored, and the possibility of confrontation with Turkey has decreased.

Even his political opponents concede that one of the principal reasons for the smooth transition was Mr. Caramanlis's masterful political performance.

Premier Caramanlis knows what reforms must be made, he says, and has the will and political support to carry them out.

The years of exile have tempered Mr. Caramanlis's impulsive nature.

Sitting in the small living room of his two-bedroom apartment, Mr. Caramanlis recently talked about politics in a detached way very unlike a Greek. He is a pragmatic man with an almost puritan conception of life.

Imperious Side

Only occasionally during more than four hours of conversation did he display what his critics call his imperious side. He had been sure, he said, that he would win by a landslide in last November's parliamentary elections because the people were voting for him personally, not his newly created New Democracy party.

He needs two years, he said, to lay foundations for a solid

economic development of Greece and for the development of democratic institutions. His principal problem is relations with Turkey—issues involving Cyprus, the Aegean Sea oil-rights dispute and the problem of minorities. But he also acknowledged that the armed forces, which had controlled Greece from April, 1967, until July, represent a serious domestic problem.

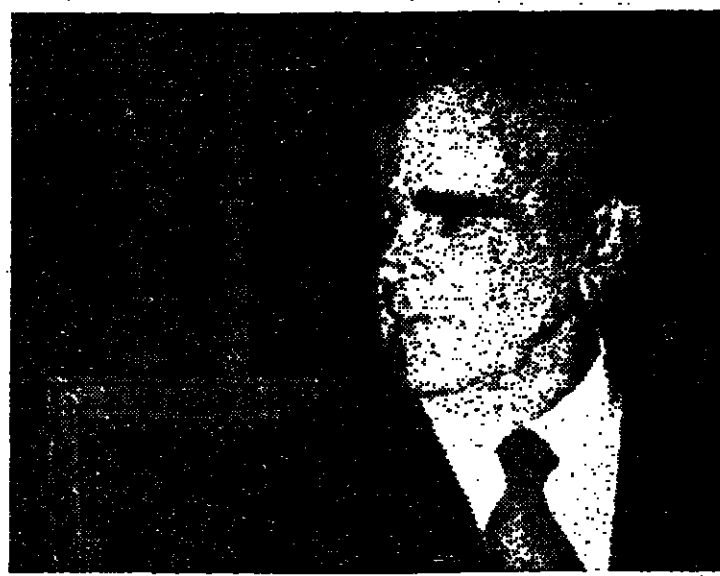
The military, which has attempted 20 coups in modern Greek history, must be brought under full civilian control, he indicated, to preclude the possibility of future coups.

On the basis of the conversations and from interviews with his closest associates, the following pattern of Greece's foreign and domestic policies emerged:

• Greece wants to solve the Cyprus question but regards Turkey's inflexible position as the principal obstacle to meaningful talks. Moreover, Athens has a limited leverage on the Cyprus President Archbishop Makarios and it cannot abandon more than 150,000 Greek Cypriots who have been uprooted as a result of the Turkish invasion of the island.

As Mr. Caramanlis put it, "I have the responsibility without having control [over Cyprus]. In the end, I will have to pay." He added several times, "I am sick and tired of Cyprus."

It is clear that Mr. Caramanlis, in seeking a new Cyprus settlement, does not want the island to again become, in his phrase, the epicenter of Greek national



Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis in his office.

life with an overwhelming impact on Greece's foreign and domestic policies.

The Premier has publicly asserted that Greece would not go to war with Turkey over Cyprus. But the Greeks maintain that any Turkish infringement in the Aegean would lead to a military confrontation. Before the Cyprus question is resolved, Greece will find it impossible to rejoin the military structure of NATO, he said. But the resolution of the Cyprus problem would create a climate conducive to amicable res-

olution of the Aegean and other Greek-Turkish disputes.

Despite a huge wave of anti-American sweeping Greece, largely because of the Cyprus question, but also because the United States had provided support for the ousted military junta, the Caramanlis government is firmly pro-American. Mr. Caramanlis has described himself as "the last pro-American Greek in Greece."

But Athens seems determined to modify current arrangements concerning U.S. bases to fit its na-

tional interests. Such action will not affect most Greek-American security operations although the Premier has indicated that he believes that a major U.S. facility—the homeporting base for a U.S. Sixth Fleet squadron in the Athens area—would be shut down.

On the domestic front, the government is rebuilding and modernizing a political and social life distorted by the military dictatorship. A new "Gaullist" constitution is being prepared to provide for a strong executive. Greece intends to apply for full membership in the Common Market but is awaiting the results of the British referendum on whether Britain will retain Common Market membership.

Finally, the question of the armed forces. While an outraged public was demanding stern measures against the men who had ruled Greece by force and terror, Mr. Caramanlis had to move gingerly to re-establish civilian controls over the military.

The first test of will occurred last August, when units stationed around Athens and commanded by pro-junta officers refused an order to move to northern Greece. According to a senior Cabinet member, Mr. Caramanlis then gave the officers an ultimatum specifying that unless they obeyed the order, he would issue a public call to the citizens of Athens to go into the streets and disarm the units involved. Only then did the units move north.

Yet the Premier was facing a dilemma: To have a strong army

at the time of confrontation with Turkey, or to risk his political life by carrying out a major purge that would leave Greece practically without a military force. He moved cautiously, testing his power and trying not to humiliate a proud officers corps. When, despite his conciliatory policies, he discovered a plot to overthrow the civilian government among some disgruntled officers, he began a major purge last month of the officers corps.

His detractors contend that Mr. Caramanlis, a conservative politician, was shielding the officers from the wrath of the population because officers were his natural allies.

In the political world of Athens, Mr. Caramanlis has been always regarded as a simple man from Prot, a village about 100 miles north of Salonika, where he was born in 1907. He was one of the seven children of a local schoolmaster and tobacco farmer.

Sophisticated Athens saw him as an unsophisticated, self-made man who, after completing law school, sold insurance to pay off his father's debts.

Curiously enough, his compatriots from Greek Macedonia also had doubted him politically, saying, "How can a man from Prot become a world statesman?"

Perhaps for this reason, Mr. Caramanlis recalled as his most exciting moments since July a visit to Salonika in September. Nearly a half million persons from his region gathered in Salonika

that day to greet the return of the native, and to give him tumultuous welcome.

"Right then," Mr. Caramanlis said, "as I was watching this crowd in Salonika, I wanted my life."

Personal Triumph

The election victory, in which he took 55 per cent of the vote, gave Mr. Caramanlis other chance to carry out "mission"—to try to cure Greece's ills, to provide for a stronger political climate. Yet victory was a highly personal thing, for his party remains nebulous, hastily put together group of various political factions from the entire political spectrum except the extreme left, held together by the personality of a leader.

The Premier is vastly popular. His long face dominated by eyebrows, his steady hair patches of baldness, his air disposition and elegant clothes make him easily recognizable. Whenever he appears, people and applaud.

On a recent Sunday in Athens, as Mr. Caramanlis limousine sped on a lovely stretch of the road along the Aegean had to acknowledge grief from the oncoming traffic. At a point, a man who was looking the sea turned toward the just as the limousine passed, making a sharp turn, he saw above his head and applied until the limousine turned around and was out of sight.

Bolivia Is Beginning to Fear The Day Its Indians Awaken

By Joanne Omang

LA PAZ (WP).—Ask a Bolivian Indian woman why she and all her daughters wear those hard bowler hats and she will shrug. "That's the way it's always been," she will say.

Out of every five Bolivians, three are Indians, whose cultural roots go back thousands of years. Nearly all are illiterate nonparticipants in Bolivian political and economic life and always have been—unchanged, like the bowler hats, by the 187 abrupt changes of government that have washed over the nation in 149 years of independence.

No other Latin-American nation has such a large indigenous population so totally left out of workaday life. Neither do others match Bolivia for governmental instability.

The two records are related. But like the occasional Indian girl who has exchanged the hat, braids and voluminous skirts for sunglasses and a minidress, the current government seems to be moving toward a change in its Indian policies.

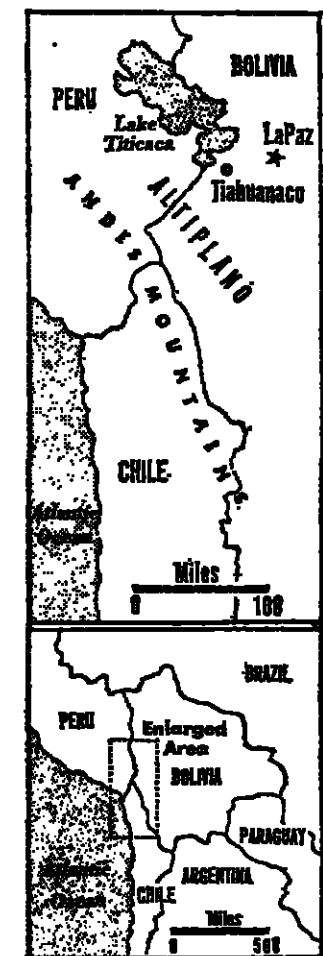
Strong-Arm Tactics

Using strong-arm tactics, political agility and a progressive economic policy backed by income from oil and mineral exports, President Hugo Banzer has managed to keep the military government in office for four years—the longest term in a quarter century. Like most predecessors, he has concentrated his consolidation efforts on the minority in the population of about 5 million who give some attention to politics while paying the Indians mostly lip service.

"Everything that goes on here involves only the 2 million whites at the top," said the Rev. Eric De Wasseige, acting president of the interdenominational Commission for Justice and Peace. "The Indians are just there, like the cold and treeless central plateau where most Indians live and grow just enough for subsistence."

"When there's any food left over they can't get it to market anyway, because there's no road," said Eduardo Gutierrez, interim director of the UN mission in Bolivia.

(The Bolivian government ac-



Many of Bolivia's Indians live on the bleak Andean highlands, or "altiplano."

cused Father De Wasseige of meddling in the country's internal affairs and deported him and a Canadian priest who worked with him, the Associated Press reported March 15. Church sources said Father De Wasseige, 38, a Belgian, and the Rev. Jorge Waterville, were ousted because of a pamphlet the commission published saying that 80 persons were killed in an uprising a year ago.

The relative stability under President Banzer has given him the time to turn to the agricultural and communications problems close to the Indians. A barely beginning Indian awareness has provided additional incentive, and the government has given the UN the go-ahead to draw up what Mr. Gutierrez calls "a plan for a plan" to better the Indians' lot.

'Time Bomb'

"They're a time bomb," Mr. Gutierrez said. "They're listening to the radios. Not now, not in 5 years, not in 10, but by the end of the century, they'll roll over the whites like a wave if something isn't done for them."

Coordination is the core of the UN approach, which could see \$120 million in UN and other international funds invested in the next 5 years. Five government ministries and eight agencies now deal with the Indians, treating them variously as farmers, students, workers, health problems, mothers and criminals. Various religious volunteer groups operate independently in the villages.

As a result, tractors have arrived in places where no one could drive or repair them. New super pumps were planted just close enough to Lake Titicaca to be flooded out. Almost 1,700 small schools were built in the La Paz rural district in one year but

there were not enough teachers to staff them.

When there are teachers, many are disdainful of the dark-skinned, broad-faced Indians. Most teachers do not speak any of the 32 distinct Indian languages—not dialects. (There are two main languages.) "They go out for a year, and come back having done their public service, but it's useless," said Julia Elena Fortin, an anthropologist who is cultural under secretary in the Ministry of Education. "Nobody in the city knows anything about the Indians. Ask any teacher—they can tell you all about the Greeks and the Egyptians but they don't know anything about their own people."

The rural education under secretary, Ignacio Paravicini, said that education programs are largely the same for Indians as for city children, despite the cultural differences. Lessons are in Spanish.

Only one-third of all Bolivian children are in school, and one in a thousand gets past the fifth grade. Public high schools were just organized this year. The government has always preferred to look fondly at ancient Indian history rather than at its modern heirs. Indian motifs dominate public art, and the Interior Ministry took out newspaper ads to denounce Peru for printing a children's notebook that showed the Great Gate of Sun ruin at Tiwanaco, 40 miles from La Paz, as a Peruvian site.

Old Estates

Officials also like to note that revolution and land reform in 1952 broke up the old estates. "Now they have to deal with the government bureaucracy just as they did with the landowners. Nothing really has changed," a Foreign Ministry official said.

Even sources within the government say President Banzer's promises of a new day for the Indians have been mostly rhetoric so far. If he were serious, they say, he would use domestic money instead of relying on international sources.

"They have an office for the Indians, but all that happens is that officials go out to the vil-



Round-hatted Bolivian Indian woman and her child.

lages in great parades of cars, with assistants and reporters and cameras, to get publicity for themselves," a woman student said.

"The Indians have seen a hundred governments come and go with no changes, so they smile and take what's given them as fast as they can. But they don't give any loyalty in return. Why should they?" asked Father De Wasseige.

President Banzer's security apparatus is also undecided about whether the religious groups working in the villages may be spreading disaffection as well as literacy and religion. "They think we're subversive," a member of one group said. "There have been some incidents of harassment."

"There's no clear policy but it's because there's so little understanding of the problem," Mrs. Fortin said.

A related issue is how the goal

of preserving Indian culture and traditions can be achieved while bringing the Indians economic participation and modern education.

Mr. Gutierrez sees a "meeting place" of the two concepts in agriculture. It's a question of developing new tools, letting them see that they have something left over to sell the first year. There's something going on in their favor, there's a new road, they can get it to market. And maybe in 10 or 15 years you can get them to send their children to school instead of keeping them home to work.

"It's not going to happen overnight, and a lot depends on whether the government remains stable. But the time has come. Whatever government there is will have to recognize there's 70 per cent of the country out there and they're beginning to know who they are."

UN Unit Appeals On Apartheid

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 23 (UPI).—The General Assembly's Apartheid Committee has called for an immediate, unconditional South African amnesty for all persons imprisoned or restricted for opposition to the government policy of racial separation.

In a meeting Friday marking the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the committee also called on South Africa to repeal laws restricting active opposition to apartheid and to "enable the people of South Africa as a whole to exercise their right to self-determination."

"On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre," in which 67 demonstrating Africans were killed by police at that town, the committee today appealed for a concerted international campaign to free "all persons imprisoned or restricted for their opposition to the criminal racist policy of apartheid."

Italy Takes a Superfluous Step at Trimming Bureaucracy

By William Tuohy

ROME.—A high-powered Milanese businessman arrived at a government agency in Rome after lunch to transact an urgent matter before taking a late afternoon flight back to Milan.

On arriving at the agency, he found the office deserted except for a janitor.

"What's going on here," the businessman asked, "Don't they work in the afternoon?"

"No, signore, you have got it wrong," replied the janitor. "It is in the morning they don't work; in the afternoon, they don't come."

The story reflects the public's attitude toward the vast, swollen, underworked and notoriously inefficient Italian governmental bureaucracy, the most cumbersome of the Western industrial-

ized nations. There are nearly 60,000 separate governmental agencies in Italy, altogether employing nearly 3 million persons. Each has a president—meaning there is a president for every 900 Italians. At least 2,000 of these agencies

are considered totally useless and many others appear to exist mainly to support their own employees. Most Italian civil servants are assured of lifetime jobs and they often view the government as a kind of charitable organization which furnishes them a monthly paycheck for the least possible work.

Kafka's Castle

"The Italian bureaucracy is like Kafka's castle," a Milanese businessman says. "You are never able to reach the man who can decide your fate. You are bounced back and forth from one ministry to another and everything is 'We'll see... Who knows... Maybe... or, it's not within my jurisdiction.'"

Another says: "There are too many functionaries responsible for the same decision so that, at the end, no one is responsible and nothing gets decided or done."

Now, however, after seven years in the works, the Italian Parliament has finally cobbled together a law whose main aim is to prune

some of the useless agencies—although realistic politicians admit that all the deadwood cannot be trimmed.

After years of discussion, the final version of the law provides only that, during the next three years, a parliamentary commission will recommend which agencies are superfluous.

At a glance, these agencies should not be hard to find. There is, for instance, the welfare agency for the veterans of the Garibaldi campaigns (the last of which ended 100 years ago); the commission to aid the victims of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius; the national agency for the distribution of medicine donated by the Allies in World War II; the association for World War II orphans (the youngest of whom must now be 30).

A couple of years ago reformers finally closed the interprovincial institute for fighting against malaria in Venice (40 years after malaria ceased to be a problem there). Five years ago, a board to expedite housing for the victims of a Sicilian earthquake was created and has already spent

\$344 million in state funds for substandard housing.

Icing on Cake

There is even an agency to investigate agencies: the Italian center for research and investigation of the economy of public enterprises and public interests. When the agency to administer U.S. relief funds after World War II was first set up, it had 500 employees. Today, years after relief has ceased, the agency has 30 workers occupying 10 rooms of an old Roman palace.

Conservative businessmen and Communist deputies have called for reform of these state agencies, although the new law itself has been spearheaded by the small, slightly left-of-center Republican party.

Republican party leader Ugo La Malfa claims that a minimum of \$1.5 billion a year could be saved by trimming some of the useless agencies and says: "State agency personnel cannot outlive the agency itself. The state is not a charity institute. Other employees risk unemployment

and the same should be true for those employees of state agencies which are judged to be useless."

Many of the thousands of agencies have become so ineffective that it is estimated they spend 98 lire on their employees for every 2 lire disbursed in benefits.

Political Patronage

The existence of the useless agencies, the funds they appropriate and the jobs they provide have become an important source of political patronage in Italy—and that is why reform has been so long in coming. In fact, many political party workers derive their incomes from these agencies and that allows them to devote their working hours to party activities.

To further complicate reform, there is the fact that most Italian workers view government employment as a lifetime security. Workers can only be dismissed for gross inefficiency—a concept that does not exist inside the Italian bureaucracy.

© Los Angeles Times.

Boumedienne's Algeria Shift In Effort to Spur Development

By Joseph Fitchett

ALGIERS (WP).—Algeria, often viewed as the Arab world's most likely to succeed experiment in Socialism, is undergoing widespread shifts in policy and power designed to spur this country's development and political momentum—and offset serious economic setbacks.

The changes amount to the most significant internal developments in Algeria since President Houari Boumedienne ousted Ahmed Ben Bella here a decade ago.

Mr. Boumedienne, originally so committed to collective leadership that in his first televised appearance he spoke off-camera and Algerian viewers saw only an empty podium and microphone, has enhanced his personal role.

In recent months, he has consolidated his personal authority, notably at the expense of the old influential coterie known as the Oudja group, which helped Mr. Boumedienne to power in 1965. It now appears that this muted power struggle, waged with typical Algerian taciturnity, led to the mysterious death of the powerful minister of interior, Ahmed Medeghri.

Reforms Backed

A number of current reforms now get the backing of Mr. Boumedienne's authority and prestige. Among priority programs are accelerated land redistribution, new emphasis on agricultural development and campaigns for tightened national austerity.

Increasingly, Mr. Boumedienne relies on the army, which is closely involved with rural development in Algeria—and with political legitimacy.

Taken as a package, these measures amount to a radical reaction to growing pressures building up in the Algerian economy and development effort.

State-controlled heavy industrialization, which the Boumedienne group sponsored as the quickest way to modernize Algeria, before Algerian oil runs out in 1980, has fallen badly behind schedule, according to a variety of business and other sources



Houari Boumedienne

here. They alone shed light on subjects which officials refuse to discuss for publication.

Production Lags

Factories are either failing to go into operation anywhere near the scheduled dates, like new gas liquefaction plants, or else are frequently idled by breakdowns. Commercial sources here report unemployment is estimated in excess of 20 per cent.

Higher oil prices, a boon since 1973, are drained by Algeria's explicitly dropping oil production, which officials admit is slipping nearly a quarter below predicted levels. Widely publicized natural gas sales have fallen through in some cases or are facing review.

Agricultural productivity also continues to decline. Food imports now eat up a third of Algerian oil income in a country which deliberately maintains a birth rate among the world's highest.

Mr. Boumedienne's response was to launch Algeria into what he calls "the new Socialist phase" in 1975—a policy which, while not calling into question the basic commitment to quick industrialization based on massive outlay of oil earnings, aims at mobilizing public opinion for further lean years and also undermining any alliance of Algeria's remain-

ing comfortable middle class including both rural landowning and big urban wholesalers—importers—with the new elite political and industrial managers.

This group's remedy for Algeria's squeeze would be of dependence on outside export perhaps a cutback in Algerian military expenditures and attention to "Algeria first."

'Tragic Accident'

Mr. Boumedienne quickly emptied any potential resistance in the Algerian power structure. A casualty in the infighting Mr. Medeghri.

An Algerian government announcement in December said he "died in a tragic accident without any further details." Inquiries here show that he admitted to Mustapha Hos in downtown Algiers, with head shattered by a bullet from a gun in his mouth—a classic and effective suicide technique.

Well informed sources here that Mr. Boumedienne quarrel with Mr. Medeghri's quarrel with Mr. Boumedienne's accusations of excessive personal power—of the same charge Mr. Boumedienne himself made in tifying his ouster of Mr. Ben Bella. Mr. Medeghri's sick mind was affected by a pathological disorder and at medication.

Mr. Medeghri's demise, aided with a sharp curtail of the influence of the "O group" handful of men served with Mr. Boumedienne the Oudja of Morocco during independence struggle and eventually monopolized key Algerian posts.

In articulating Algeria's tant foreign policy, Mr. Boumedienne is gradually appropriating the spotlight from Abdel Ben Bella, a leading Oudja man.

Passed Over

The FLN, Algeria's only political party, remains moribund. Its leaders, Ahmed Kaïd, Cherif Belkacem, in politics timent. Ahmed Draya, runs internal security, was promoted to minister of interior. Significantly, Mr. Medeghri's successor is a soldier, Col. Al Abdel Ouhani, whose appointment underscored the increase prominent role the army is accorded in Algerian internal affairs. Already engaged in a range of social development jobs—from helping farmers irrigate and harvest to forestation north of the Sahara and construction of a trans-Saharan highway—the army maintains through its omnipresence close links with ants and with youth.

Mr. Boumedienne has 1 naming officers to a wide range of civilian posts including appointments as deputies to district governors.

The austere President, v own educational background the Modern university, Al / in Cairo, gives a strong Islamic Socialist stamp to his character—who is also a strong nimer of Communist China undoubtedly is temperamental sympathetic to larger national sacrifices.

Mr. Boumedienne has a himself a political realist, and his current campaign, v succeeded in liquidating French interests in Algeria, the Algerian diplomatic drift the Arab world and among v oting countries, so far stops short of threatening the incentives which remain a fe of Algerian Socialism.

هكمان الأحم

[illegible]

Emp. State Report - New York, N.Y. 10002



8¾% Guaranteed Debentures Due 1983

DEBENTURES OF \$1,000 EACH

NEW ISSUE

These Bonds have been sold outside the United States of America

VOLVO

\$25,000,000

Aktieobligationen

9½% Bonds due 1986

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Sole U.S. Underwriters Limited

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB

Banque de Bruxelles S.A.
Credit Suisse Wandel Limited

Allgemeine Bank Nederland N.V. Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank
Banca Commerciale Italiana Banca Nazionale del Lavoro Bank
Bank Mees & Hope NV Bankers Trust International Banque Générale
Banque Lambert S.C.S. Banque de Neufchâtel, Schlumberger, Mallet & Co. Limited
Banque de l'Union Européenne Banque Worms
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
—Frankfurter Bank— Compagnia Finanziaria Intercontinentale
Citicorp International Bank Limited
Crédit Industriel et Commercial Crédit Lyonnais

Daiwa Europe N.V. Richard Daem & Co. Den Danske Bank
Banking Division
versatile Group W. Pedersen
Deutsche Girozentrale Dewarby & Associates International S.C.S.
—Deutsche Kommunalbank—
Robert Fleming & Co. Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank Antany Company
Limited Aktienbank
Goldman Sachs International Corp. R. Hovindsen Jr. Jantzen Financial Services Inc.

DEBENTURES OF \$1,000 EACH

NEW ISSUE

These Bonds have been sold outside the United States of America

VO

\$25.00

Aktiebond

9½ Bonds due

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Securities Underwriters Limited

Skandinaviska Enskilda

Banque de Bruxelles S.A.
Credit Suisse White Wolf Limited

Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V. **Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank**

Banca Commerciale Italiana **Banca Nazionale del Lavoro**

Bank Mees & Hope NV **Bankers Trust International** **Banque Générale**

Banque Lambert S.C.S. **Banque de Nordde, Schlenkerberg, Mallet**

Banque de l'Union Européenne **Banque Worms**

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft **Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations**

—Frankfurter Bank—

Citicorp International Bank **Compagnia Finanziaria Internazionale**

Credit Industriel et Commercial **Credit Lyonnais**

Daiwa Europe N.V. **Richard Dorn & Co.** **Den Danske Bank**

Deutsche Girozentrale **Banking**

—Deutsche Kommunalbank— **Wertheim & Associates International S.C.S.**

Robert Fleming & Co. **Gemeinschaftliche Zentralbank** **Antony**

London **Aktiengesellschaft**

Goldman Sachs International Corp. **R. Henriques jr.** **Jardine Flen**

Kjøbenhavn Handelsbank **Kleinwort, Benson**

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International **Lazard Freres et Co**

Morgan & Co International S.A. **Morgan Grenfell & Co.** **Nederlandsche**

Nieuwe Europe N.V. **Nordde Bank** **Nordiska Förenings**

Fincent, Halding & Finzon **Post-Och Kreditbanken, PKBanken**

Rewe & Pizman **Salomon Brothers** **Scandinavian Bank**

Societa Finanziaria Assicurativa **Société Générale** **Société Générale Als**

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) **Union Bank of Switzerland (Un**

M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co. **Westdeutsche Landesbank**

Girozentrale

March 24, 1975

Girozentrale und Bank der österr.

**Listed on The
Luxembourg Stock Exchange**

-Quote March 24, 1975
Luxembourg France 25 (1

| ACROSS | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | |
|--------|------------------|-----|-------------|-----|-----------------|-----|---------------|-----|-----------------|-----|------------------|-----|-------------|-----|------------------|
| 1 | Concerning | 14 | Portico | 15 | Choir voice | 16 | St. tely | 17 | Tr. vel package | 18 | Nbdiem | 19 | Scrap | 20 | ow's |
| 2 | Fleet | 21 | companion | 22 | Ventilate | 23 | Exam taker | 24 | Bandage fabric | 25 | Viva voce | 26 | Forecast | 27 | Eagle |
| 3 | Bowling unit | 28 | Conjunction | 29 | Engrossed | 30 | Part of Italy | 31 | He, in Italy | 32 | White House | 33 | nickname | 34 | Amoy |
| 4 | Portico | 35 | Thoughtful | 36 | Varsity or main | 37 | Public | 38 | Theater of the | 39 | Furs | 40 | part | 41 | Miss Farrow |
| 5 | St. tely | 42 | Word for a | 43 | Hebrew letter | 44 | part | 45 | Miss Farrow | 46 | Directional sign | 47 | Nat. Cole | 48 | Tropical vine |
| 6 | Bowling unit | 49 | Flourish | 50 | Flavorome | 51 | Word for a | 52 | bagatelle | 53 | Hebrew letter | 54 | part | 55 | Miss Farrow |
| 7 | Tr. vel package | 56 | Flavorome | 57 | Word for a | 58 | bagatelle | 59 | Hebrew letter | 60 | part | 61 | Miss Farrow | 62 | Directional sign |
| 8 | Nbdiem | 63 | Flavorome | 64 | Word for a | 65 | bagatelle | 66 | Hebrew letter | 67 | part | 68 | Miss Farrow | 69 | Directional sign |
| 9 | Scrap | 70 | Flavorome | 71 | Word for a | 72 | bagatelle | 73 | Hebrew letter | 74 | part | 75 | Miss Farrow | 76 | Directional sign |
| 10 | ow's | 77 | Flavorome | 78 | Word for a | 79 | bagatelle | 80 | Hebrew letter | 81 | part | 82 | Miss Farrow | 83 | Directional sign |
| 11 | companion | 84 | Flavorome | 85 | Word for a | 86 | bagatelle | 87 | Hebrew letter | 88 | part | 89 | Miss Farrow | 90 | Directional sign |
| 12 | Ventilate | 91 | Flavorome | 92 | Word for a | 93 | bagatelle | 94 | Hebrew letter | 95 | part | 96 | Miss Farrow | 97 | Directional sign |
| 13 | Exam taker | 98 | Flavorome | 99 | Word for a | 100 | bagatelle | 101 | Hebrew letter | 102 | part | 103 | Miss Farrow | 104 | Directional sign |
| 14 | Bandage fabric | 105 | Flavorome | 106 | Word for a | 107 | bagatelle | 108 | Hebrew letter | 109 | part | 110 | Miss Farrow | 111 | Directional sign |
| 15 | Viva voce | 112 | Flavorome | 113 | Word for a | 114 | bagatelle | 115 | Hebrew letter | 116 | part | 117 | Miss Farrow | 118 | Directional sign |
| 16 | Forecast | 119 | Flavorome | 120 | Word for a | 121 | bagatelle | 122 | Hebrew letter | 123 | part | 124 | Miss Farrow | 125 | Directional sign |
| 17 | Eagle | 126 | Flavorome | 127 | Word for a | 128 | bagatelle | 129 | Hebrew letter | 130 | part | 131 | Miss Farrow | 132 | Directional sign |
| 18 | Conjunction | 133 | Flavorome | 134 | Word for a | 135 | bagatelle | 136 | Hebrew letter | 137 | part | 138 | Miss Farrow | 139 | Directional sign |
| 19 | Engrossed | 140 | Flavorome | 141 | Word for a | 142 | bagatelle | 143 | Hebrew letter | 144 | part | 145 | Miss Farrow | 146 | Directional sign |
| 20 | Part of Italy | 147 | Flavorome | 148 | Word for a | 149 | bagatelle | 150 | Hebrew letter | 151 | part | 152 | Miss Farrow | 153 | Directional sign |
| 21 | He, in Italy | 154 | Flavorome | 155 | Word for a | 156 | bagatelle | 157 | Hebrew letter | 158 | part | 159 | Miss Farrow | 160 | Directional sign |
| 22 | White House | 161 | Flavorome | 162 | Word for a | 163 | bagatelle | 164 | Hebrew letter | 165 | part | 166 | Miss Farrow | 167 | Directional sign |
| 23 | nickname | 168 | Flavorome | 169 | Word for a | 170 | bagatelle | 171 | Hebrew letter | 172 | part | 173 | Miss Farrow | 174 | Directional sign |
| 24 | Amoy | 175 | Flavorome | 176 | Word for a | 177 | bagatelle | 178 | Hebrew letter | 179 | part | 180 | Miss Farrow | 181 | Directional sign |
| 25 | Thoughtful | 182 | Flavorome | 183 | Word for a | 184 | bagatelle | 185 | Hebrew letter | 186 | part | 187 | Miss Farrow | 188 | Directional sign |
| 26 | Varsity or main | 189 | Flavorome | 190 | Word for a | 191 | bagatelle | 192 | Hebrew letter | 193 | part | 194 | Miss Farrow | 195 | Directional sign |
| 27 | Public | 196 | Flavorome | 197 | Word for a | 198 | bagatelle | 199 | Hebrew letter | 200 | part | 201 | Miss Farrow | 202 | Directional sign |
| 28 | Theater of the | 203 | Flavorome | 204 | Word for a | 205 | bagatelle | 206 | Hebrew letter | 207 | part | 208 | Miss Farrow | 209 | Directional sign |
| 29 | Furs | 210 | Flavorome | 211 | Word for a | 212 | bagatelle | 213 | Hebrew letter | 214 | part | 215 | Miss Farrow | 216 | Directional sign |
| 30 | part | 217 | Flavorome | 218 | Word for a | 219 | bagatelle | 220 | Hebrew letter | 221 | part | 222 | Miss Farrow | 223 | Directional sign |
| 31 | Miss Farrow | 224 | Flavorome | 225 | Word for a | 226 | bagatelle | 227 | Hebrew letter | 228 | part | 229 | Miss Farrow | 230 | Directional sign |
| 32 | Directional sign | 231 | Flavorome | 232 | Word for a | 233 | bagatelle | 234 | Hebrew letter | 235 | part | 236 | Miss Farrow | 237 | Directional sign |
| 33 | Nat. Cole | 238 | Flavorome | 239 | Word for a | 240 | bagatelle | 241 | Hebrew letter | 242 | part | 243 | Miss Farrow | 244 | Directional sign |
| 34 | Tropical vine | 245 | Flavorome | 246 | Word for a | 247 | bagatelle | 248 | Hebrew letter | 249 | part | 250 | Miss Farrow | 251 | Directional sign |
| 35 | part | 252 | Flavorome | 253 | Word for a | 254 | bagatelle | 255 | Hebrew letter | 256 | part | 257 | Miss Farrow | 258 | Directional sign |
| 36 | Miss Farrow | 259 | Flavorome | 260 | Word for a | 261 | bagatelle | 262 | Hebrew letter | 263 | part | 264 | Miss Farrow | 265 | Directional sign |
| 37 | Directional sign | 266 | Flavorome | 267 | Word for a | 268 | bagatelle | 269 | Hebrew letter | 270 | part | 271 | Miss Farrow | 272 | Directional sign |
| 38 | Nat. Cole | 273 | Flavorome | 274 | Word for a | 275 | bagatelle | 276 | Hebrew letter | 277 | part | 278 | Miss Farrow | 279 | Directional sign |
| 39 | Tropical vine | 280 | Flavorome | 281 | Word for a | 282 | bagatelle | 283 | Hebrew letter | 284 | part | 285 | Miss Farrow | 286 | Directional sign |
| 40 | part | 287 | Flavorome | 288 | Word for a | 289 | bagatelle | 290 | Hebrew letter | 291 | part | 292 | Miss Farrow | 293 | Directional sign |
| 41 | Miss Farrow | 294 | Flavorome | 295 | Word for a | 296 | bagatelle | 297 | Hebrew letter | 298 | part | 299 | Miss Farrow | 300 | Directional sign |
| 42 | Directional sign | 301 | Flavorome | 302 | Word for a | 303 | bagatelle | 304 | Hebrew letter | 305 | part | 306 | Miss Farrow | 307 | Directional sign |
| 43 | Nat. Cole | 308 | Flavorome | 309 | Word for a | 310 | bagatelle | 311 | Hebrew letter | 312 | part | 313 | Miss Farrow | 314 | Directional sign |
| 44 | Tropical vine | 315 | Flavorome | 316 | Word for a | 317 | bagatelle | 318 | Hebrew letter | 319 | part | 320 | Miss Farrow | 321 | Directional sign |
| 45 | part | 322 | Flavorome | 323 | Word for a | 324 | bagatelle | 325 | Hebrew letter | 326 | part | 327 | Miss Farrow | 328 | Directional sign |
| 46 | Miss Farrow | 329 | Flavorome | 330 | Word for a | 331 | bagatelle | 332 | Hebrew letter | 333 | part | 334 | Miss Farrow | 335 | Directional sign |
| 47 | Directional sign | 336 | Flavorome | 337 | Word for a | 338 | bagatelle | 339 | Hebrew letter | 340 | part | 341 | Miss Farrow | 342 | Directional sign |
| 48 | Nat. Cole | 343 | Flavorome | 344 | Word for a | 345 | bagatelle | 346 | Hebrew letter | 347 | part | 348 | Miss Farrow | 349 | Directional sign |
| 49 | Tropical vine | 350 | Flavorome | 351 | Word for a | 352 | bagatelle | 353 | Hebrew letter | 354 | part | 355 | Miss Farrow | 356 | Directional sign |
| 50 | part | 357 | Flavorome | 358 | Word for a | 359 | bagatelle | 360 | Hebrew letter | 361 | part | 362 | Miss Farrow | 363 | Directional sign |
| 51 | Miss Farrow | 364 | Flavorome | 365 | Word for a | 366 | bagatelle | 367 | Hebrew letter | 368 | part | 369 | Miss Farrow | 370 | Directional sign |
| 52 | Directional sign | 371 | Flavorome | 372 | Word for a | 373 | bagatelle | 374 | Hebrew letter | 375 | part | 376 | Miss Farrow | 377 | Directional sign |
| 53 | Nat. Cole | 378 | Flavorome | 379 | Word for a | 380 | bagatelle | 381 | Hebrew letter | 382 | part | 383 | Miss Farrow | 384 | Directional sign |
| 54 | Tropical vine | 385 | Flavorome | 386 | Word for a | 387 | bagatelle | 388 | Hebrew letter | 389 | part | 390 | Miss Farrow | 391 | Directional sign |
| 55 | part | 392 | Flavorome | 393 | Word for a | 394 | bagatelle | 395 | Hebrew letter | 396 | part | 397 | Miss Farrow | 398 | Directional sign |
| 56 | Miss Farrow | 399 | Flavorome | 400 | Word for a | 401 | bagatelle | 402 | Hebrew letter | 403 | part | 404 | Miss Farrow | 405 | Directional sign |
| 57 | Directional sign | 406 | Flavorome | 407 | Word for a | 408 | bagatelle | 409 | Hebrew letter | 410 | part | 411 | Miss Farrow | 412 | Directional sign |
| 58 | Nat. Cole | 413 | Flavorome | 414 | Word for a | 415 | bagatelle | 416 | Hebrew letter | 417 | part | 418 | Miss Farrow | 419 | Directional sign |
| 59 | Tropical vine | 420 | Flavorome | 421 | Word for a | 422 | bagatelle | 423 | Hebrew letter | 424 | part | 425 | Miss Farrow | 426 | Directional sign |
| 60 | part | 427 | Flavorome | 428 | Word for a | 429 | bagatelle | 430 | Hebrew letter | 431 | part | 432 | Miss Farrow | 433 | Directional sign |
| 61 | Miss Farrow | 434 | Flavorome | 435 | Word for a | 436 | bagatelle | 437 | Hebrew letter | 438 | part | 439 | Miss Farrow | 440 | Directional sign |
| 62 | Directional sign | 441 | Flavorome | 442 | Word for a | 443 | bagatelle | 444 | Hebrew letter | 445 | part | 446 | Miss Farrow | 447 | Directional sign |
| 63 | Nat. Cole | 448 | Flavorome | 449 | Word for a | 450 | bagatelle | 451 | Hebrew letter | 452 | part | 453 | Miss Farrow | 454 | Directional sign |
| 64 | Tropical vine | 455 | Flavorome | 456 | Word for a | 457 | bagatelle | 458 | Hebrew letter | 459 | part | 460 | Miss Farrow | 461 | Directional sign |
| 65 | part | 462 | Flavorome | 463 | Word for a | 464 | bagatelle | 465 | Hebrew letter | 466 | part | 467 | Miss Farrow | 468 | Directional sign |
| 66 | Miss Farrow | 469 | Flavorome | 470 | Word for a | 471 | bagatelle | 472 | Hebrew letter | 473 | part | 474 | Miss Farrow | 475 | Directional sign |
| 67 | Directional sign | 476 | Flavorome | 477 | Word for a | 478 | bagatelle | 479 | Hebrew letter | 480 | part | 481 | Miss Farrow | 482 | Directional sign |
| 68 | Nat. Cole | 483 | Flavorome | 484 | Word for a | 485 | bagatelle | 486 | Hebrew letter | 487 | part | 488 | Miss Farrow | 489 | Directional sign |
| 69 | Tropical vine | 490 | Flavorome | 491 | Word for a | 492 | bagatelle | 493 | Hebrew letter | 494 | part | 495 | Miss Farrow | 496 | Directional sign |
| 70 | part | 497 | Flavorome | 498 | Word for a | 499 | bagatelle | 500 | Hebrew letter | 501 | part | 502 | Miss Farrow | 503 | Directional sign |
| 71 | Miss Farrow | 504 | Flavorome | 505 | Word for a | 506 | bagatelle | 507 | Hebrew letter | 508 | part | 509 | Miss Farrow | 510 | Directional sign |
| 72 | Directional sign | 511 | Flavorome | 512 | Word for a | 513 | bagatelle | 514 | Hebrew letter | 515 | part | 516 | Miss Farrow | 517 | Directional sign |
| 73 | Nat. Cole | 518 | Flavorome | 519 | Word for a | 520 | bagatelle | 521 | Hebrew letter | 522 | part | 523 | Miss Farrow | 524 | Directional sign |
| 74 | Tropical vine | 525 | Flavorome | 526 | Word for a | 527 | bagatelle | 528 | Hebrew letter | 529 | part | 530 | Miss Farrow | 531 | Directional sign |
| 75 | part | 532 | Flavorome | 533 | Word for a | 534 | bagatelle | 535 | Hebrew letter | 536 | part | 537 | Miss Farrow | 538 | Directional sign |
| 76 | Miss Farrow | 539 | Flavorome | 540 | Word for a | 541 | bagatelle | 542 | Hebrew letter | 543 | part | 544 | Miss Farrow | 545 | Directional sign |
| 77 | Directional sign | 546 | Flavorome | 547 | Word for a | 548 | bagatelle | 549 | Hebrew letter | 550 | part | 551 | Miss Farrow | 552 | Directional sign |
| 78 | Nat. Cole | 553 | Flavorome | 554 | Word for a | 555 | bagatelle | 556 | Hebrew letter | 557 | part | 558 | Miss Farrow | 559 | Directional sign |
| 79 | Tropical vine | 560 | Flavorome | 561 | Word for a | 562 | bagatelle | 563 | Hebrew letter | 564 | part | 565 | Miss Farrow | 566 | Directional sign |
| 80 | part | 567 | Flavorome | 568 | Word for a | 569 | bagatelle | 570 | Hebrew letter | 571 | part | 572 | Miss Farrow | 573 | Directional sign |
| 81 | Miss Farrow | 574 | Flavorome | 575 | Word for a | 576 | bagatelle | 577 | Hebrew letter | 578 | part | 579 | Miss Farrow | 580 | Directional sign |
| 82 | Directional sign | 581 | Flavorome | 582 | Word for a | 583 | bagatelle | 584 | Hebrew letter | 585 | part | 586 | Miss Farrow | 587 | Directional sign |
| 83 | Nat. Cole | 588 | Flavorome | 589 | Word for a | 590 | bagatelle | 591 | Hebrew letter | 592 | part | 593 | Miss Farrow | 594 | Directional sign |
| 84 | Tropical vine | 595 | Flavorome | 596 | Word for a | 597 | bagatelle | 598 | Hebrew letter | 599 | part | 600 | Miss Farrow | 601 | Directional sign |
| 85 | part | 602 | Flavorome | 603 | Word for a | 604 | bagatelle | 605 | Hebrew letter | 606 | part | 607 | Miss Farrow | 608 | Directional sign |
| 86 | Miss Farrow | 609 | Flavorome | 610 | Word for a | 611 | bagatelle | 612 | Hebrew letter | 613 | part | 614 | Miss Farrow | 615 | Directional sign |
| 87 | Directional sign | 616 | Flavorome | 617 | Word for a | 618 | bagatelle | 619 | Hebrew letter | 620 | part | 621 | Miss Farrow | 622 | Directional sign |
| 88 | Nat. Cole | 623 | Flavorome | 624 | Word for a | 625 | bagatelle | 626 | Hebrew letter | 627 | part | 628 | Miss Farrow | 629 | Directional sign |
| 89 | Tropical vine | 630 | Flavorome | 631 | Word for a | 632 | bagatelle | 633 | Hebrew letter | 634 | part | 635 | Miss Farrow | 636 | Directional sign |
| 90 | part | 637 | Flavorome | 638 | Word for a | 639 | bagatelle | 640 | Hebrew letter | 641 | part | 642 | Miss Farrow | 643 | Directional sign |
| 91 | Miss Farrow | 644 | Flavorome | 645 | Word for a | 646 | bagatelle | 647 | Hebrew letter | 648 | part | 649 | Miss Farrow | 650 | Directional sign |
| 92 | Directional sign | 651 | Flavorome | 652 | Word for a | 653 | bagatelle | 654 | Hebrew letter | 655 | part | 656 | Miss Farrow | 657 | Directional sign |
| 93 | Nat. Cole | 658 | Flavorome | 659 | Word for a | 660 | bagatelle | 661 | Hebrew letter | 662 | part | 663 | Miss Farrow | 664 | Directional sign |
| 94 | Tropical vine | 665 | Flavorome | 666 | Word for a | 667 | bagatelle | 668 | Hebrew letter | 669 | part | 670 | Miss Farrow | 671 | Directional sign |
| 95 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Thoeni Ends Controversy by Winning Cup



Gustavo Thoeni
... No. 1 in skiing.

VAL GARDENA, Italy, March 23 (Reuters).—Skiing with precision, Italy's Gustavo Thoeni today won his fourth World Cup title by beating his archrival, Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden, in a final head-to-head duel for the championship.

It was the most dramatic finale in eight years of World Cup racing; it was also the most controversial as the all-decisive parallel slalom had a crowd of 10,000 chanting "fix" during the three-hour competition, and the judges threatened to call off the race unless there was a winner.

After four elimination rounds, Thoeni, the 24-year-old star with four world championships and three World Cups behind him, and Stenmark, 19 and racing in his first full World Cup season, found themselves side by side in their starting boxes atop the 260-meter, treacherous, steep course—made treacherous by ice.

It was a fitting denouement since, before the starters' pistol

signaled the start of the event, Thoeni and Stenmark were tied for first place in the World Cup standings with 340 points apiece. Also in first was Austrian downhill specialist Franz Klammer, who fell, however, to Italian Helmut Schmalzl in the first round today.

Controversy centered on Stenmark's quarter-final encounter with Poland's Jan Bachleda.

In parallel slalom, pairs of skiers race simultaneously on adjacent tracks. Unless there is a fall, each result is decided over two runs, with competitors swapping tracks after the first descent.

Making his first run, Stenmark slipped and smashed into the 18th of the 21 gates. But he managed to pull back and complete the run 2.403 seconds behind the Pole.

Pandemonium broke out in the crowd and the Italian team, including Thoeni, held that he should be disqualified for going over the gate.

But the race jury ruled that

Stenmark had rounded the gate. In the return leg, Bachleda fell on the fourth gate and abandoned. Meanwhile, a televised replay of the first run provoked a new Italian appeal. This time the jury could not make up its mind. But the judge at the gate said Stenmark had gone round, not over, and his decision was final, the jury ruled.

Stenmark then beat Italian Fausto Radici by 0.832 second in the first semi-final run; in the second heat the Italian caught a gate and fell.

Thoeni had an easier passage to the final. In the quarterfinal his countryman Théo Petrogiovanni fell on the third gate of the first run, moving Thoeni easily to the next round.

In the final, Thoeni drew the marginally faster blue track for the first run.

Thoeni went ahead from the start. "I knew I had to get in front of Stenmark as soon as possible and force him into error," he said afterwards.

The strategy paid off. Some 30 meters from the finish, Stenmark spurred in desperation to close the gap. Three gates from the line he slipped and skidded off course and Thoeni had the Cup won.

Thoeni finished with 250 points to Stenmark's 245. Klammer had 240 for third place.

Walter Tresselt of Switzerland beat Fausto Radici in the run-off for third and fourth places in the parallel. It was the first time this North American specialty was being raced in the World Cup.

Thoeni thus regained the World Cup title he lost last year to teammate Piero Gros after holding it from 1971 to 1973.

Austria won the Nations' Cup with a total of 1,270 points, followed by Switzerland with 790 and Italy with 772.

Yesterday, Monika Kaserer of Austria won the women's parallel slalom as her teammate, Annemarie Moser-Proll, finished fifth, and then confirmed she was retiring to raise a family.

Proll, who won her fifth straight World Cup title this season, said, "I just want a little distance and quiet and I want to have a family. My husband agrees." Kaserer, 22, beat Italy's Claudia Giordani, 19, in the final for her first victory of the season. She had been second to Proll the previous two seasons but wound up ninth in this season's standings.

Proll ended the season with 305 World Cup points—more than 100 points ahead of her nearest rival, Liechtenstein's Hanny Wenzel, who did not compete yesterday. She has 199 points.

Third with 166 points is West Germany's Rosi Mittermaier, beaten yesterday by France's Michelle Jacot.

FINAL MEN'S STANDINGS

1. G. Thoeni, Italy, 250 points.
2. I. Stenmark, Sweden, 245.
3. F. Klammer, Austria, 240.
4. P. Gros, Italy, 190.
5. E. Kaserer, Austria, 177.
6. H. Schmalzl, Italy, 174.
7. W. Tresselt, Switzerland, 170.
8. F. Radici, Italy, 165.
9. P. Mittermaier, Germany, 159.
10. R. Mittermaier, Germany, 158.
11. C. Giordani, Italy, 157.
12. K. Kaserer, Austria, 154.
13. J. Petrogiovanni, Italy, 153.
14. J. Bachleda, Poland, 152.
15. R. Mittermaier, Germany, 151.
16. J. Klammer, Austria, 149.
17. J. Klammer, Austria, 148.
18. J. Klammer, Austria, 147.
19. J. Klammer, Austria, 146.
20. J. Klammer, Austria, 145.

FINAL WOMEN'S STANDINGS

1. A. Moser-Proll, Austria, 305 points.
2. M. Kaserer, Austria, 275.
3. R. Mittermaier, Germany, 159.
4. M. Kaserer, Austria, 158.
5. C. Giordani, Italy, 157.
6. L. M. Mittermaier, Germany, 156.
7. J. Klammer, Austria, 155.
8. J. Klammer, Austria, 154.
9. J. Klammer, Austria, 153.
10. J. Klammer, Austria, 152.
11. J. Klammer, Austria, 151.
12. J. Klammer, Austria, 150.
13. J. Klammer, Austria, 149.
14. J. Klammer, Austria, 148.
15. J. Klammer, Austria, 147.
16. J. Klammer, Austria, 146.
17. J. Klammer, Austria, 145.
18. J. Klammer, Austria, 144.
19. J. Klammer, Austria, 143.
20. J. Klammer, Austria, 142.

Kentucky Stops Indiana in NCAA

Kentucky, using two tall freshmen centers in a very physical game, ended the championship dreams of top-ranked Indiana, the previously unbeaten Hoosiers, 92-86, as the National Athletic Association's college basketball tournament was to four teams.

Fifth-ranked Kentucky was refusing to bow to pressure in its

victory that ended Indiana's winning streak at 34 games, Louisville, Syracuse and UCLA were winning other NCAA regional tournaments. They will join the Wildcats next weekend in San Diego.

Kentucky, 25-4 and champion of the Midwest, plays Syracuse, 23-7, in one semi-final game next Saturday. Louisville, 27-2, and UCLA, 26-3, meet in the other semi-final. The winners play Monday, March 31, for the national championship.

By Paul Attier

OV, Ohio, March 23 (AP).—Kentucky beat No. 1-ranked Indiana, 92-86, yesterday by attacking the very strength of the Hoosiers' defense—and by using the strength of Rick Robey and Phillips, both 6-10 freshmen, the best of advantages.

Wildcats, who lost to Loyola 24 points in December, more points off a Robey

coached. Hoosier team

opponent in his four

at the school. In the

ended, Indiana's two-

inning streak of 34.

na trailed for most of the

half in this Midwest Re-

gional, falling behind by as

10 points before rallying

ally at the end.

oul shots by Kevin Grevey

seconds left gave Kentu-

92-86 lead and gave coach

U, who has been trying for

years to replace the legen-

dolph Rupp in the hearts

tucky fans, a wonderfully

ed victory.

ain was thought capable

successfully penetrating Ind-

iana's stifling defense.

It had been surrendering

points a game this year.

I told his players to move

down the court at every

city and fire shots before

could set up.

e second half, the South-

Conference champs fol-

lowed strategy perfectly

with Jimmy Dan Conner

penetrating down the

and then dish off passes

over teammates.

Kentucky won the final

57 per cent in the final

ties.

Indiana would sag to

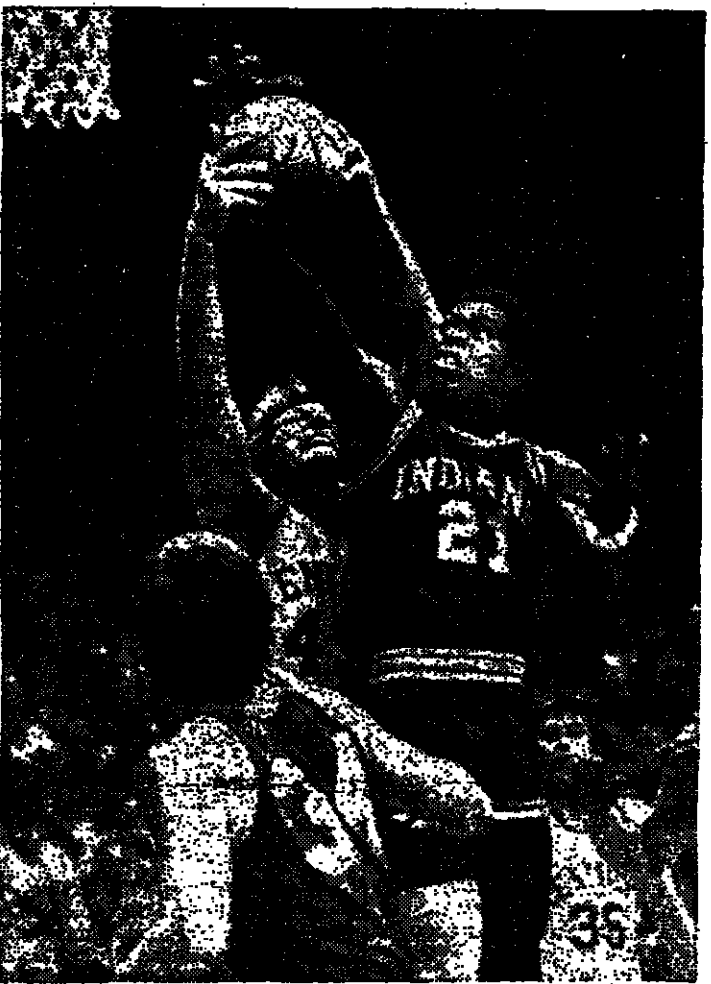
the passes. Conner and

ould pull up and shoot—

at success. Flynn playing

game of his three-year

finished with 22 points at



United Press International.

Indiana guard Quinn Buckner, on right, tries to grab rebound out of the hands of Kentucky's Bob Guyette.

ter hitting all six of his second-half shots. Conner had 15 points and five assists.

"We got beat at the defensive end," said Knight. "Our offense got us enough points. They did things to us that didn't allow

us to control certain portions of the floor, spots we have to control."

Indiana led by good margins twice, 8-2 and 39-31 but both times Kentucky refused to wilt as it did in December. Instead, the

Wildcats rallied to finish in a 44-44 half-time tie.

"Two key parts of the second half brought about one of the biggest upsets of the college season."

Kentucky opened the second half by jumping to a 58-48 lead on five points by Flynn and four by Conner. "Coach told me those five minutes, when Indiana likes to take over, would be the most important of our lives," said center Robey.

Then, when Indiana had come streaking back behind center Kent Benson, who had 23 points in the second half, to go ahead, 68-67, the Wildcats broke it open.

Kentucky regained the lead on a jumper by Phillips and Conner added an 18-footer. Benson responded with a hook, but that only ignited an eight-point burst by the Wildcats.

Despite Benson's 25-point, 25-rebound performance that earned him player of the tournament honors, Kentucky made the best use of its centers.

Robey and Phillips, who were playing only their third varsity game in the first meeting of the teams, combined for 20 points and eight rebounds. Phillips scored six straight points at the end to help

ward off the Hoosiers. "I think we redeemed ourselves," Robey said. "We didn't let them intimidate us inside."

Hardly anything Knight tried worked. He started Scott May, but Indiana's leading scorer, who broke an arm Feb. 23, was ineffective in the fast-paced very physical game. He played only seven minutes.

Knight also wanted to take control early in the second half, and thought he saw a chance when he got the lead at 68-67. "We had the ball twice after that," he said. "If we could have gotten ahead by three or five points, we could have dictated things. But they responded to everything we gave them."

"other guard," scored 20 points and killed off a Maryland rally today with his ball handling to lead the Cardinals to a 96-82 victory for the NCAA Midwest Regional title.

The Missouri Valley Conference champion and third-ranked Cardinals, 27-3, defeated the 11th-ranked Cardinals, 92-86, in the first round of the tournament.

The Cardinals, who were ranked 10th in the nation, were led by guard John Lucas, who scored 20 points to lead the fifth-ranked Terrapins.

Bond, who was named the Midwest tournament's outstanding player, leading the way. Murphy also scored 20 points.

All-America guard John Lucas scored 20 points to lead the fifth-ranked Terrapins.

Syracuse, 25-4, Kansas State 27 (UPI).—An international quartet of race drivers, with their "fingers crossed" until they reached the final flag, secured a BMW to victory last night in the 12 Hours of Sebring endurance race.

Briton Brian Redman, who drove more than half of the race, was at the wheel as the brightly lit BMW took the checkered flag 20 miles ahead of a Porsche Carrera driven by American George Dyer and Jacques Blin-

venue of Canada. The winning car averaged more than 103 miles an hour in a 1,233-mile trip around the winding track at the old Sebring bomber base.

In the jubilant BMW pit, team manager Joachim Neerpasch said the victory was especially sweet because "for production cars, long-distance races prove the car's reliability."

When another factory BMW, driven by West German Hans Stuck and American Sam Posey, blew an engine early in the race, the two helped Redman and Australian Allen Moffat with the driving chores of the winning car.

The victory was also sweet revenge for Redman.

"Two years ago, I was driving a Ferrari that led by five laps and had just two laps to go when it caught fire," he said.

"Today was very difficult for me. It was the first time I ever finished at Sebring. I was very nervous for the last hour."

He called the victory "very much a team effort."

Posey said, "This is the most closely knit team I've ever worked with. It's fabulous."

An hour before the race was over, Posey was thinking of the earlier humiliation in the 24 Hours of Daytona, when both BMWs broke down and six Porsche Carreras took the top six honors.

Both the speed and the distance of the race were records at Sebring. Peter Gregg and Hurley Haywood had the old mark of 97.854 mph in their Porsche Carrera in 1973.

A Carrera driven by Americans John Chipman and Michel Gourdain came in third, 40 miles behind the BMW and another Carrera, driven by the Mexican team of J.C. Bolanos and Michel Gourdain, was one lap farther back.

Redman in Winning Car

BMW Triumphs in 12 Hours of Sebring

SEBRING, Fla., March 23 (UPI).—An international quartet of race drivers, with their "fingers crossed" until they reached the final flag, secured a BMW to victory last night in the 12 Hours of Sebring endurance race.

Briton Brian Redman, who drove more than half of the race, was at the wheel as the brightly lit BMW took the checkered flag 20 miles ahead of a Porsche Carrera driven by American George Dyer and Jacques Blin-

venue of Canada. The winning car averaged more than 103 miles an hour in a 1,233-mile trip around the winding track at the old Sebring bomber base.

In the jubilant BMW pit, team manager Joachim Neerpasch said the victory was especially sweet because "for production cars, long-distance races prove the car's reliability."

When another factory BMW, driven by West German Hans Stuck and American Sam Posey, blew an engine early in the race, the two helped Redman and Australian Allen Moffat with the driving chores of the winning car.

The victory was also sweet revenge for Redman.

"Two years ago, I was driving a Ferrari that led by five laps and had just two laps to go when it caught fire," he said.

"Today was very difficult for me. It was the first time I ever finished at Sebring. I was very nervous for the last hour."

He called the victory "very much a team effort."

Posey said, "This is the most closely knit team I've ever worked with. It's fabulous."

An hour before the race was over, Posey was thinking of the earlier humiliation in the 24 Hours of Daytona, when both BMWs broke down and six Porsche Carreras took the top six honors.

Both the speed and the distance of the race were records at Sebring. Peter Gregg and Hurley Haywood had the old mark of 97.854 mph in their Porsche Carrera in 1973.

A Carrera driven by Americans John Chipman and Michel Gourdain came in third, 40 miles behind the BMW and another Carrera, driven by the Mexican team of J.C. Bolanos and Michel Gourdain, was one lap farther back.

Alpine Is First
MUGELLO, Italy, March 23 (AP).—Frenchman Jean-Pierre Jabouille and Gerard Larrousse drove their Alpine Renault turbo to victory today in the Mugello 1,000 kilometers Grand Touring race, second event of the World Auto Manufacturers championship.

Arturo Merzario and Jacky Ickx, in an Alfa Romeo, came in second, a lap behind the Frenchmen who had trailed them most of the race.

NBA Standings
Eastern Division
W L Pct GB
New York 49 32 .714 —
Boston 47 34 .682 2
Philadelphia 45 36 .609 4
Milwaukee 44 37 .595 5
Detroit 43 38 .530 6
Cleveland 42 39 .519 7
Chicago 41 40 .500 8
Indiana 40 41 .490 9
Pittsburgh 39 42 .480 10
Washington 38 43 .470 11
Los Angeles 37 44 .459 12
San Diego 36 45 .448 13
Golden State 35 46 .438 14
Portland 34 47 .427 15
Seattle 33 48 .417 16
Phoenix 32 49 .407 17
San Antonio 31 50 .396 18
Dallas 30 51 .386 19
Houston 29 52 .375 20
Memphis 28 53 .365 21
New Orleans 27 54 .355 22
San Jose 26 55 .344 23
Utah 25 56 .333 24
Denver 24 57 .323 25
Kansas City 23 58 .312 26
Sacramento 22 59 .302 27
Portland 21 60 .292 28
Seattle 20 61 .281 29
Phoenix 19 62 .271 30
San Antonio 18 63 .260 31
Dallas 17 64 .250 32
Houston 16 65 .240 33
Memphis 15 66 .230 34
New Orleans 14 67 .220 35
San Jose 13 68 .210 36
Utah 12 69 .200 37
Denver 11 70 .190 38
Kansas City 10 71 .180 39
Sacramento 9 72 .170 40
Portland 8 73 .160 41
Seattle 7 74 .150 42
Phoenix 6 75 .140 43
San Antonio 5 76 .130 44
Dallas 4 77 .120 45
Houston 3 78 .110 46
Memphis 2 79 .100 47
New Orleans 1 80 .090 48
San Jose 0 81 .080 49
Utah 0 82 .070 50
Denver 0 83 .060 51
Kansas City 0 84 .050 52
Sacramento 0 85 .040 53
Portland 0 86 .030 54
Seattle 0 87 .020 55
Phoenix 0 88 .010 56
San Antonio 0 89 .000 57
Dallas 0 90 .000 58
Houston 0 91 .000 59
Memphis 0 92 .000 60
New Orleans 0 93 .000 61
San Jose 0 94 .000 62
Utah 0 95 .000 63
Denver 0 96 .000 64
Kansas City 0 97 .000 65
Sacramento 0 98 .000 66
Portland 0 99 .000 67
Seattle 0 100 .000 68
Phoenix 0 101 .000 69
San Antonio 0 102 .000 70
Dallas 0 103 .000 71
Houston 0 104 .000 72
Memphis 0 105 .000 73
New Orleans 0 106 .000 74
San Jose 0 107 .000 75
Utah 0 108 .000 76
Denver 0 109 .000 77
Kansas City 0 110 .000 78
Sacramento 0 111 .000 79
Portland 0 112 .000 80
Seattle 0 113 .000 81
Phoenix 0 114 .000 82
San Antonio 0 115 .000 83
Dallas 0 116 .000 84
Houston 0 117 .000 85
Memphis 0 118 .000 86
New Orleans 0 119 .000 87
San Jose 0 120 .000 88
Utah 0 121 .000 89
Denver 0 122 .000 90
Kansas City 0 123 .000 91
Sacramento 0 124 .000 92
Portland 0 125 .000 93
Seattle 0 126 .000 94
Phoenix 0 127 .000 95
San Antonio 0 128 .000 96
Dallas 0 129 .000 97
Houston 0 130 .000 98
Memphis 0 131 .000 99
New Orleans 0 132 .000 100
San Jose 0 133 .000 101
Utah 0 134 .000 102
Denver 0 135 .000 103
Kansas City 0 136 .000 104
Sacramento 0 137 .000 105
Portland 0 138 .000 106
Seattle 0 139 .000 107
Phoenix 0 140 .000 108
San Antonio 0 141 .000 109
Dallas 0 142 .000 110
Houston 0 143 .000 111
Memphis 0 144 .000 112
New Orleans 0 145 .000 113
San Jose 0 146 .000 114
Utah 0 147 .000 115
Denver 0 148 .000 116
Kansas City 0 149 .000 117
Sacramento 0 150 .000 118
Portland 0 151 .000 119
Seattle 0 152 .000 120
Phoenix 0 153 .000 121
San Antonio 0 154 .000 122
Dallas 0 155 .000 123
Houston 0 156 .000 124
Memphis 0 157 .000 125
New Orleans 0 158 .000 126
San Jose 0 159 .000 127
Utah 0 160 .000 128
Denver 0 161 .000 129
Kansas City 0 162 .000 130
Sacramento 0 163 .000 131
Portland 0 164 .000 132
Seattle 0 165 .000 133
Phoenix 0 166 .000 134
San Antonio 0 167 .000 135
Dallas 0 168 .000 136
Houston 0 169 .000 137
Memphis 0 170 .000 138
New Orleans 0 171 .000 139
San Jose 0 172 .000 140
Utah 0 173 .000 141
Denver 0 174 .000 142
Kansas City 0 175 .000 143
Sacramento 0 176 .000 144
Portland 0 177 .000 145
Seattle 0 178 .000 146
Phoenix 0 179 .000 147
San Antonio 0 180 .000 148
Dallas 0 181 .000 149
Houston 0 182 .000 150
Memphis 0 183 .000 151
New Orleans 0 184 .000 152
San Jose 0 185 .000 153
Utah 0 186 .000 154
Denver 0 187 .000 155
Kansas City 0 188 .000 156
Sacramento 0 189 .000 157
Portland 0 190 .000 158
Seattle 0 191 .000 159
Phoenix 0 192 .000 160
San Antonio 0 193 .000 161
Dallas 0 194 .000 162
Houston 0 195 .000 163
Memphis 0 196 .000 164
New Orleans 0 197 .000 165
San Jose 0 198 .000 166
Utah 0 199 .000 167
Denver 0 200 .000 168
Kansas City 0 201 .000 169
Sacramento 0 202 .000 170
Portland 0 203 .000 171
Seattle 0 204 .000 172
Phoenix 0 205 .000 173
San Antonio 0 206 .000 174
Dallas 0 207 .000 175
Houston 0 208 .000 176
Memphis 0 209 .000 177
New Orleans 0 210 .000 178
San Jose 0 211 .000 179
Utah 0 212 .000 180
Denver 0 213 .000 181
Kansas City 0 214 .000 182
Sacramento 0 215 .000 183
Portland 0 216 .000 184
Seattle 0 217 .000 185
Phoenix 0 218 .000 186
San Antonio 0 219 .000 187
Dallas 0 220 .000 188
Houston 0 221 .000 189
Memphis 0 222 .000 190
New Orleans

Retired Adm. Jackson E. Tate slipped away from Orange Park, Fla., to a secret retreat Sunday for his first meeting with the daughter he has never met, Russian film star Victoria Fyodorova, the AP reported. The 77-year-old Tate fathered Victoria in a World War II love affair with actress Zoya Fyodorova. Tate, a military attaché in Moscow at the time, was sent home and Miss Fyodorova imprisoned when Soviet leader Josef Stalin found out about it.

A guard at an apartment complex in Orange Park, where Tate has lived the past seven years, said the admiral left early Sunday morning. He left behind a press release saying he wants to take as much as three weeks getting to know his daughter before she makes a public ap-



Moments later giant parachutes dropped the plastic replica into place. When the pyramid was approaching the Azores, however, it began to ice up and lose altitude alarmingly. The crew, aware that when it hit the water it would probably sink before they could execute emergency abandon-pyramid procedures, had no choice but to bail out at 1,000 feet.

This lightened the pyramid and its descent stopped. A few minutes later, it passed through a weather front, the ice melted and the pyramid began to regain altitude. On automatic pilot, it went to 30,000 feet, circled awhile and then, more or less whimsically, started flying toward London.

This left the CIA little choice. Richard Helms, the director of Central Intelligence, called the Air Force and asked them to shoot the pyramid out of the sky before it reached London.

To get wings on the pyramid without attracting attention, the builders had to fit them to the pyramid's base, which is always covered by sand. In this way, each night's progress on wing-building could be concealed by covering the work with sand before sunrise.

The Air Force duty officer to whom Helms spoke assumed that the director had gone insane and instantly notified the White House. The President was interrupted at tea and told that the Great Pyramid of Cheops was flying to London without a pilot.

Simultaneously, in Armonk, N.Y., an exact replica of the Great Pyramid was built in plastic. This was to be dropped by parachute on the same night the real Great Pyramid was flown out of Egypt and put in its place so the Egyptians would not notice anything was missing.

He telephoned Helms to congratulate the CIA for performing a prodigious technological feat and then telephoned the British prime minister and informed him that there was a pyramid headed his way out of control. The prime minister congratulated the United States on a fantastic achievement and requested the CIA to apply its wizardry to heading the pyramid off at the Channel.

Both ends of the job—in Egypt and Armonk—were completed on schedule and at 0300 on P-day (Cairo Time), the Great Pyramid of Cheops, powered by 300 jet engines mounted on underslung

Needless to say, the agency's best minds had already solved this problem. Even as the prime minister pleaded for help, agents in London were buying up every meat pie and boiled Brussels sprout on the English market.

Within the hour, squadrons of SAC bombers loaded with meat pie and sprouts were taking off from the airfields of England. They intercepted the pyramid 300 miles southwest of Cornwall and plastered it.

LONDON, March 23 (AP).—Treasures from the tomb of the pharaoh Tutankhamen will be auctioned next month in a Devonshire schoolroom.

They include an 1.1-inch-tall figure of Tutankhamen's guard, Anubis, a piece of vase decorated with a symbolic bird and small pieces believed to have come from the wall of the tomb.

They were once part of the collection owned by Howard Carter, the British archaeologist who opened the tomb in 1922. When he died, they were given to Kathleen Johnson, a 60-year-old retired schoolteacher of Torrington, Devon.

She decided to auction the objects and give half the money to Forrington School to buy musical instruments and finance an environmental study project. The sale will take place at the school.

True to CIA technologists' predictions that no pyramid on earth could withstand the weight SAC had at its disposal, the Great Pyramid stalled in midair, went into a spin and crashed.

Was this daring operation worth its incredible cost to the taxpayer? Few at the agency have any doubts. Although the mission did not succeed in its original aim, they believe, it was still worth every cent it cost for what the United States learned about how to defend itself against attack by pyramind.

Since then the Pentagon has been stockpiling an arsenal of British cooking.

By Susan Heller Anderson

STRASBOURG, March 23 (IHT).—Storks are not delivering many babies these days. They have more serious things to worry about—their survival!

Since 1960, the wanton massacre of the Alsatian stork, *Ciconia ciconia*, during its migration and winter stay in West Africa, has resulted in a 97-per-cent decrease in its numbers. Last year, only nine storks returned to Alsace, two of which had been raised in captivity.

According to Alfred Schierer, a physicist and head of the Regional Center for the Banding of Birds that has compiled statistics on the white stork since 1948, there is only one major reason for the bird's disappearance. "A certain number are killed in flight," he said, "but this is nothing compared with the number that are shot."

Even wild storks tolerate human presence, making them rather easy targets. In Mali, ornithologist J.M. Thollay witnessed a jeepload of soldiers speeding up to a flock and machine-gunning them, gathering up a few of the dead and leaving 20 bodies behind. When questioned, the soldiers said that this was not unusual.

But the Africans are not the only stork killers. Mr. Schliere said, "Europeans on safari hunt indiscriminately all large birds. Storks are shot even in the French *Midi*."

Enclosures

To prevent their extinction, Mr. Schierer, with the help of other bird-lovers in the area, has initiated a system of stork enclosures. Eighteen now dot the countryside, containing 130 birds. Mr. Schierer maintains that these storks, released when they reach maturity in the fourth year, multiply well in nature, and, in addition, being that the sometimes too accustomed to being around people. Exhibiting a fondness for human habitation, storks make their homes on roofs and in chimneys. The nests can grow to two meters in height and width, weighing several hundred kilos.

Male, Female Housekeepers

Both male and female do the housekeeping and incubate the four or five white eggs that appear one month after the spring mating season. Storks communicate by clattering their beaks accompanied by various gymnastics.

The myths that surround them stem from Egyptian and Germanic folklore. In Egypt, they were sacred. The Germans believed they were transformed into men during their

winter sojourns south. As the bringers of babies, storks were said to fish the infants from ponds and marshes, wherein unborn children dwell.

Alsatians consider it a sign of good luck when a couple inhabits their town. Illhausern is one of the few villages where, each year, storks occupy the nest atop the town church. Stork lover Xavier Schmidt has an enclosure with five birds, given him by Mr. Schlier, plus one that he raised after it was expelled from the nest by its parents. Free to wander about, the bird will not fly any farther than the chimney, where it tends a very neat nest, redecorating periodically from a pile of hay and twigs that the Schmidts keep on hand.

'We Are Always Anxious'

Illhaeusern's mayor, Jean-Pierre Haeblerlin, said that there has been no stork sighted yet. "But they can come as late as May," he said. "We are always anxious at this time of the year. We await the return with impatience."

He recalled that five years ago, "A bigamous stork was in town. After making a family with the female in his own nest on the church, he then befriended the Schmidts' stork and a second family appeared." Apparently, such infidelity is rare among these birds, who always return in pairs.

Dismayed at Disappearance

The Alsations are dismayed at the disappearance of the birds and are grateful to Mr. Schierer for his efforts to assure their survival. When the Council of Europe was constructing a building in Strasbourg, Mr. Schierer was summoned to relocate nests. Although he receives some money for his Regional Center and for the League for the Protection of Birds, both operations are run from his living room in Strasbourg. Last weekend a documentary was shown on local television with commentary by Mr. Schierer. Interest in the birds runs very high.

Meanwhile, the struggle to save the wild birds continues, both in Alsace and in Africa, where pressure from Europeans has resulted in legislation prohibiting the hunting of storks.

Mr. Schierer is not too optimistic about the effectiveness of such measures. "Laws are made in the capitals, while the massacre continues in the jungle." Sadly, his recent book is entitled, "Remembrances of the White Stork in Alsace."

PERSONNEL WANTED
AMERICAN MILITARY marketing
firm requires sales rep for retail

[illegible]

PERSONNEL WANTED

AMERICAN MILITARY marketing firm required sales rep for retailing consumer goods and services in stores in central Germany. Reply to: 256-4-43, before 7 p.m. weekdays, 256-52-52, 256-52-53, 256-52-54, 256-52-55, 256-52-56, 256-52-57, 256-52-58, 256-52-59, 256-52-60, 256-52-61, 256-52-62, 256-52-63, 256-52-64, 256-52-65, 256-52-66, 256-52-67, 256-52-68, 256-52-69, 256-52-70, 256-52-71, 256-52-72, 256-52-73, 256-52-74, 256-52-75, 256-52-76, 256-52-77, 256-52-78, 256-52-79, 256-52-80, 256-52-81, 256-52-82, 256-52-83, 256-52-84, 256-52-85, 256-52-86, 256-52-87, 256-52-88, 256-52-89, 256-52-90, 256-52-91, 256-52-92, 256-52-93, 256-52-94, 256-52-95, 256-52-96, 256-52-97, 256-52-98, 256-52-99, 256-53-00, 256-53-01, 256-53-02, 256-53-03, 256-53-04, 256-53-05, 256-53-06, 256-53-07, 256-53-08, 256-53-09, 256-53-10, 256-53-11, 256-53-12, 256-53-13, 256-53-14, 256-53-15, 256-53-16, 256-53-17, 256-53-18, 256-53-19, 256-53-20, 256-53-21, 256-53-22, 256-53-23, 256-53-24, 256-53-25, 256-53-26, 256-53-27, 256-53-28, 256-53-29, 256-53-30, 256-53-31, 256-53-32, 256-53-33, 256-53-34, 256-53-35, 256-53-36, 256-53-37, 256-53-38, 256-53-39, 256-53-40, 256-53-41, 256-53-42, 256-53-43, 256-53-44, 256-53-45, 256-53-46, 256-53-47, 256-53-48, 256-53-49, 256-53-50, 256-53-51, 256-53-52, 256-53-53, 256-53-54, 256-53-55, 256-53-56, 256-53-57, 256-53-58, 256-53-59, 256-53-60, 256-53-61, 256-53-62, 256-53-63, 256-53-64, 256-53-65, 256-53-66, 256-53-67, 256-53-68, 256-53-69, 256-53-70, 256-53-71, 256-53-72, 256-53-73, 256-53-74, 256-53-75, 256-53-76, 256-53-77, 256-53-78, 256-53-79, 256-53-80, 256-53-81, 256-53-82, 256-53-83, 256-53-84, 256-53-85, 256-53-86, 256-53-87, 256-53-88, 256-53-89, 256-53-90, 256-53-91, 256-53-92, 256-53-93, 256-53-94, 256-53-95, 256-53-96, 256-53-97, 256-53-98, 256-53-99, 256-54-00, 256-54-01, 256-54-02, 256-54-03, 256-54-04, 256-54-05, 256-54-06, 256-54-07, 256-54-08, 256-54-09, 256-54-10, 256-54-11, 256-54-12, 256-54-13, 256-54-14, 256-54-15, 256-54-16, 256-54-17, 256-54-18, 256-54-19, 256-54-20, 256-54-21, 256-54-22, 256-54-23, 256-54-24, 256-54-25, 256-54-26, 256-54-27, 256-54-28, 256-54-29, 256-54-30, 256-54-31, 256-54-32, 256-54-33, 256-54-34, 256-54-35, 256-54-36, 256-54-37, 256-54-38, 256-54-39, 256-54-40, 256-54-41, 256-54-42, 256-54-43, 256-54-44, 256-54-45, 256-54-46, 256-54-47, 256-54-48, 256-54-49, 256-54-50, 256-54-51, 256-54-52, 256-54-53, 256-54-54, 256-54-55, 256-54-56, 256-54-57, 256-54-58, 256-54-59, 256-54-60, 256-54-61, 256-54-62, 256-54-63, 256-54-64, 256-54-65, 256-54-66, 256-54-67, 256-54-68, 256-54-69, 256-54-70, 256-54-71, 256-54-72, 256-54-73, 256-54-74, 256-54-75, 256-54-76, 256-54-77, 256-54-78, 256-54-79, 256-54-80, 256-54-81, 256-54-82, 256-54-83, 256-54-84, 256-54-85, 256-54-86, 256-54-87, 256-54-88, 256-54-89, 256-54-90, 256-54-91, 256-54-92, 256-54-93, 256-54-94, 256-54-95, 256-54-96, 256-54-97, 256-54-98, 256-54-99, 256-55-00, 256-55-01, 256-55-02, 256-55-03, 256-55-04, 256-55-05, 256-55-06, 256-55-07, 256-55-08, 256-55-09, 256-55-10, 256-55-11, 256-55-12, 256-55-13, 256-55-14, 256-55-15, 256-55-16, 256-55-17, 256-55-18, 256-55-19, 256-55-20, 256-55-21, 256-55-22, 256-55-23, 256-55-24, 256-55-25, 256-55-26, 256-55-27, 256-55-28, 256-55-29, 256-55-30, 256-55-31, 256-55-32, 256-55-33, 256-55-34, 256-55-35, 256-55-36, 256-55-37, 256-55-38, 256-55-39, 256-55-40, 256-55-41, 256-55-42, 256-55-43, 256-55-44, 256-55-45, 256-55-46, 256-55-47, 256-55-48, 256-55-49, 256-55-50, 256-55-51, 256-55-52, 256-55-53, 256-55-54, 256-55-55, 256-55-56, 256-55-57, 256-55-58, 256-55-59, 256-55-60, 256-55-61, 256-55-62, 256-55-63, 256-55-64, 256-55-65, 256-55-66, 256-55-67, 256-55-68, 256-55-69, 256-55-70, 256-55-71, 256-55-72, 256-55-73, 256-55-74, 256-55-75, 256-55-76, 256-55-77, 256-55-78, 256-55-79, 256-55-80, 256-55-81, 256-55-82, 256-55-83, 256-55-84, 256-55-85, 256-55-86, 256-55-87, 256-55-88, 256-55-89, 256-55-90, 256-55-91, 256-55-92, 256-55-93, 256-55-94, 256-55-95, 256-55-96, 256-55-97, 256-55-98, 256-55-99, 256-56-00, 256-56-01, 256-56-02, 256-56-03, 256-56-04, 256-56-05, 256-56-06, 256-56-07, 256-56-08, 256-56-09, 256-56-10, 256-56-11, 256-56-12, 256-56-13, 256-56-14, 256-56-15, 256-56-16, 256-56-17, 256-5

[illegible]

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH AND FRENCH, WOMAN'S SKILLS, NANNIES AVAILABLE NOW, FARES FAVORABLE, 17 GRAND PARADE, BRISTOLTON, V.E. TEL.: 64502.

FRANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES
St. Rue de Bercy, 18
Cedex 18 Paris 12
Tel.: 950.91

- * Classified Ads
- * Subscriptions
- * Renewals

ENGINEERING COMPANY
PARIS - SOUTH SUBURB

seeks

TECHNICAL
TRANSLATORS

(male or female)

AMERICAN MOTHER TONGUE
(OR PERFECTLY BILINGUAL)

FULL-TIME JOB

Send c.v. under reference 0319 to No. 79.377, PUBLIA
B.P. 153-02, 75062 PARIS CEDEX 02, who will forward